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MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE KING OF COREA.

Communicated Through Mr. James Creelman, Special Correspondent of the New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Gentle Monarch Asks for a Personal Guard of American Soldiers.

Impressive Interviews With the King in the Presence of His Tigerish Queen and His Guard of Bunuchs-Visit to Gen. Ye and Tai Won Kun, the Gorean Lion, Who Slaughtered Thousands of Foreigners, but Is Now Protesting Friendship for Civilization-"We Are Ready to Open Cores to the World."

ecial Staff Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

Dyright, 1804, by the Press Publishing Co., New York World.) SEOUL, Corea, Oct. 20, via Victoria, B.

C., Dec. 2.—In the midst of the perils that overwhelm his kingdom and threaten his life, the King of Corea received me to-day

the United States for help.

power, and claims to have a special right

to look for some practical proofs of friend-ship from America at a time when war and

private conspiracy are infringing upon the

no longer speaks of Corea as a sealed king-

surrender to civilization at last.

omy of the Hermit Nation. The King

obligations It remains now for President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham to say whether America is to share in the rich co which are presently to be distributed or not. A guard to protect the life of the King

The Bay of Chemulpo, Seoul's Seaport.

When I went to see the King this after-

noon I was accompanied by Dr. Henry F. Allen, Secretary of the American Legation,

the one foreigner who has the entire con-fidence of the court. We were carried in

gorgeous sedan chairs through the swarm-

ing, crooked streets to the ancient palace gates. There we alighted and followed a

blue robed solemn Chusa from the Home Of-

Now and then a lasy official shambled out of a doorway and gazed at us. The dilapidated sentries presented arms as we passed through the age-worn palace streets. Once we caught a glimpse of a woman's face, half veiled at a window—probably one of the King's beautiful slaves. Three thousand people usually live in the palace grounds, but to-day it was like a deserted town but for the alouebing measurement.

town but for the slouching, uneasy guards.
We walked for at least a quarter of a mile
in a straight line through the old buildings
and then we came to an open apartment,
with latticed walls, where Hong Woo Kwan. the interpreter of the American Legation, joined us, in his rich court dress, and we were seated at a small table. The King's steward, a smug, smiling Corean, rustled in and a moment later champagne and cigar ettes were before us. Here we sat until the King sent word that he was ready to receive me and the guard was turned out to salut

The way led through a small, woode sentries, three of whom were without arms. A few steps along a crooked lane brought us to another small gate, and, on entering, we found ourselves in a little paved court yard, on the other side of which was a frontless room, raised above the ground, like a stage in a theater, with wooden steps at the side, leading up to it. As we crossed the yard and ascended the steps, we could see the King, surrounded by police officials. In a moment I was face to face with the unhappy sovereign of Corea. He stood behind a table, in front of a gaudily upholstered European chair, with his small nervous hands crossed lightly over his ceinture. A slender, shy man, with an oval face, thin, silky mustache and chin beard, a kind, voluptuous mouth and soft, dark eyes. He has the eyes of a beatuirul girl. When he smiles, he hangs his head on one side, half closes his eyes, and then, looking straight at you, opens them slowly, with the expression of a bashful woman.

He does not shake hands. To touch his person is death. It is not long since it was a capital offense to look at him in the streets. sentries, three of whom were without arms

BOWS STOVE IN

Steamer Albertine Greatly Damaged in a Collision.

She Arrived at London To-Day in a Badly Leaking Condition.

THE INJURED VESSEL STRUCK ANOTHER STEAMER AMIDSRIPS.

The Other Stilp Disappeared at Once in the Fog Which Enveloped the Locallty-The Albertine Move To and Trace-Belleved She West to the Bettom-Wreekage That Has Come

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The steamer Albert-ine, from Shields to this port, arrived to-day with her bows completely stove in and leaking badly. Her commander reported that she was in collision yesterday with a passenger steamer. The Albertine struck the steamer amidships and the latter dis-appeared in the fog which enveloped that

part of the coast all day yesterday.

The Albertine, in spite of her damaged condition, remained about where the collision had taken place and searched for the vessel with which she had collided, but no trace of the steamer could then be

marked "Kenmore" were washed ashore near Yarmouth to-day. The steamship Ken-more left Shields on Nov. 18, for Cartha-

Several other wrecks of small steamers are reported to have occurred during the

DIFFICULT SUBGICAL OPERATION.

DENVER, Colo. Dec. 3.—William Allen, a Pinkerton watchman, slipped on the snow while doing patrol duty Saturday night, falling on the sharp edge of a sidewalk. His back was broken near the first lumbar joint and he is entirely paralyzed below the hips. Laminectomy or removal of a section of the spinal column will be performed as the only change of a said.

Boarded by a Heavy Box. PENZANCE, England, Dec. 3.-The cable

Johns, N. F., and reports that on Nov. 21 a heavy sea boarded the steamer, smashing lifeboats, steam laench, saloon ventilators and two water tanks.

WITH A LIBRARY.

The Presentation of Citizens to the Steamship St. Louis.

steamer St. Louis with the handsomest and periments in this country. most complete library affect and with a The horse which is being complete set of flags. The Executive Committee having the presentation in charge will meet at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the directors' room of the Merchants' Exchange. The committee is composed of the Mayor, President W. G. Boyd of the Bennings. He has been given several in-Merchants' Exchange and Messrs. S. W. jections of the liquid obtained from the feed-Cobb, T. B. Boyd and L. D. Kingsland. The meeting is called for the purpose of deciding what the gift to the steamer St. The meeting is called for the steamer St. Louis shall be, but as the owners of the ship have intimated that a library would be the most acceptable gift and most likely to be useful to the traveling public, and as most of the committee thoroughly agree in the matter, the action of the committee is easy to foresee. The library is, of course, in addition to a set of flags, which was decided on some time ago and which will cost about \$500. These flags consist of the United States flag, the flag of the line, a streamer and a complete set of the flags of all nations.

Mr. T. B. Boyd said, in speaking of the presentation:

"If we give the steamship St. Louis a library it will be the finest affoat and will be something on the order of that of the steamer City of Paris, only larger. It will steamer City of Paris, only larger in other languages."

BAISING THE DORA.

A Wrecking fur at Work on the Sunker Stesmer.

A wrecking tug is at work on the "Dora," the vessel of the St. Douis and Clarksville Packet Co., which sank Saturday afternoon just above the Chain of Rocks. Schwarts The King looked embarrassed, and his voice dropped almost to a whisper. It was plain that he felt constrained in the presence of his courtiers. He hesitated, looked about him, nervously, and then said: "If American soldiers were sent to the palace to protect my person, it would change the situation."

I have heard many stories concerning the pressure put upon the King by the Japanesse—that he was continually under duress; that a sword was drawn upon him before that he was continually under duress; that a sword was drawn upon him before a military ally of Japan; that he was kept in a constant state of terror by a reduction of police guard to a handful of untrained, half armed touts, and that he was unable to sleep at night for fear of sudden attempts upon his life. But this statement from the King's own lips is the first responsible evidence I have had that the King was not perfectly free to speak and act as he pleased.

I make no comment upon it. The King

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHES.

It will Be Made by the Meedlework Gutle

The annual dithe St. Louis Guild of American There are sever to be given to public inspection of the sever to the sever to the given to public inspection of the sever to the

PAPA'S BOY.

He Called the Hoodlum Wagon to Protect His Mother.

A family quarrel, a small boy and the patrol wagon caused considerable excite-ment in the neighborhood of Washington and Ewing avenues at 8 a. m., and all sorts of rumors were current for a few minutes. It was said that a flerce fight between two men had occurred at 615 North Ewing, and again it was said that a man was killing his wife. No one could get the straight story for a long time.

In the house at 615 North Ewing lives a family named Harris. They have not lived long in the neighborhood, but are spoken of as very nice people. But this morning nething didn't go right in the household words. In fact their words ran so high that matters assumed a threatening aspect, and the little son becoming alarmed rushed out into the street calling "Police!" He rushed to the nearest telephone and

reporter, who called shortly after, Mr. Harris said:
"My wife and I had a few words, and I expect we were a little forcible in our talk. The boy isn't used to such scenes and thought I was going to hurt my wife and called the police. The storm is over and there'll be no more trouble, you can rest assured."

FAILS FOR \$27,378.39.

The Belleville Brass Works Co. Makes an Assignment.

The Belleville Brass Works Co. made an its creditors. A deed of assignment was made by John McCargo, President, and W. B. Currier, Secretary, the preperty being conveyed in trust to Henry Deobold, one of the principal Belleville stockholders \$27,378.39 and assets estimated at \$37,103.08 These are the liability items: Secured notes 14,386; bonds, \$10,000; unsecured notes, \$5, acceptances, \$2,374.53; accounts,007.03. The items of as

PRODUCING SERUM.

Herse Now Under Treatment by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-Coincident with the return to the United States of Dr. Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital service, who went to Europe to investigate and report on the diphtheria cure, is the fact The city of St. Louis will present the to obtain serum with which to conduct ex-

The horse which is being used for the purpose of experimentation and from which it is hoped to obtain a supply of serum, was purchased for the Marine Hospital service some time ago and is now kept in a branch ing of the diphtheria germ taken from the throat of a child suffering from diphtheria in a mixture of beef broth and peptone until they have reached full development.

To get the animal thoroughly immuned against the disease will take from six to nine morths administration of the liquid. When the animal is in condition and the germs have had full effect the horse is bled and the serum secured. The results of the effect on the horse are being watched with much interest, and care was taken in selecting him to get one free from disease of any kind. ing of the diphtheria germ taken from the

DR. ROOCH INJURED.

Dr. Henry Rooch, aged 64, of 1907 Bremer avenue, accompanied by his driver, Henry Brechmer, was driving west in the car track on Natural Bridge road in a storm buggy drawn by two horses on Sunday at 11 a, m., and at Clay avenue attempted to pull out of the track to go south. Before the track was cleared, however, west bound motor car 101 of the Northern Cen

SPRECKLES' BIG CHECK.

Withdrawal From the Nevada Bank.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Secretary Carlisle's Scheme of Currency Reform Its Chief Feature.

Free of Taxation, State Banks Should Be Permitted to Issue Notes.

The Sugar Differential Ought to Be Wiped Out and Coal and Iron Free.

Little Further Reference to the Tariff—As to the National Banks the President Indorses Comptroller Bokles' Recommendation That the Laws Be Modified so as to Permit a Change in the Method of Guarantee-This Country Ought to Get Out of the Samoan Tangle -Turkish Atrocities Are Condemned-Relations With China and Japan Referred To and the Growing Importance of the Latter Power Pointed Out.

President Cleveland's message to the second session of the Fifty-third Congress was submitted to both Houses to-day, Its important features are:

1. Bonds will be issued by the Government and placed on the market whenever it becomes necessary to maintain the gold reserve and "make gold the financial declaration of this country."

2. Existing banking laws should be modiled so as to permit the issue of notes by

2. The law providing for deposit of United States bonds by national banks as security for their circulating notes should be repealed, and these banks permitted to their paid-up unimpaired capital, providing they deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal tender notes in a sum equal to 35 per cent of the value of notes they desire to issue.

4. On the tariff the message recommend the placing of coal and iron on the free list. As to sugar, Mr. Cleveland says: "I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential of the tariff law."

5. Attention is called to the war between China and Japan, and to the fact that the latter power has taken a new position in the family of nations.

6. Congress is asked to take steps looking to the withdrawal of this Government from its engagements with other nations in the affairs of Samoa.

7. The use of the Federal troops during the railway strike is briefly mentioned, and the work of Strike Commission of In-

quiry referred to without recommendation. 8. The remainder of the message is devoted chiefly to a review of the reports of heads of governmental departments and indorsement of their rather unimportant recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-President Cleveland presented his message to the second session of the Fifty-third Con-gress to-day. It was read in both houses

To the United States Congress:

RELATIONS WITH within the nation's OTHER NATIONS. legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of

those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligations and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally demonstrated the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. During the past yean pursuant to a law of Congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp Industrial Exposition. Though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, yet it was quite creditable in yiew of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian Government the needless and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

The termination of the civil war in Brasil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its oourse would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this Government, our navis force in the harbor of life & Jasafro

satisfied tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian Government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent: Our firm attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and intual asylum from our connected h opposition as they encountered h opposition as our commerce the protection of our commerce is clearly justified by public law rious tension of relations having a the close of the war, between Brazil ortugal, by reason of the escape of isurgent Admiral de Gama and his owers, the friendly offices of our sentatives to those countries were a for the protection of the subjects of the protection of the subjects of the protection of the subjects of the Government of Brazil was duly the Government of Brazil was duly that the commercial arrangement starts and the setween the United States and that care based on the third section of the set of 1896, was abrogated on Aug. 28, by the taking effect of the tariff law force, that Government subsequentialed us of its intention to term such arrangement on the 1st of Jan 1895. In the exercise of the right result in the agreement between the two tries I finvite attention to the correstence between the Secretary of State the Brazillan Minister on the subject. The commission organized under the the Brazillan Minister on the subject.
The commission organized under the cevention which we had entered into we chili for the settlement of the outstand claims of each Government against other adjourned at the end of the perstipulated for its continuance, Jeaving the determined a number of American calculations are not barred and negotiations in progress for their submission to a nuribunal. August 13 it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial conven-tion.

CHINA AND J. A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign States was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments that the agents of the United States should within proper limits after protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relation due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted and a misapprehension, which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the beligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japanendangered no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiclied or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea (the first concluded with a Western power). I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the CHINA AND J' &

A convention has been finally conclusion the settlement by arbitration of prolonged dispute with Ecuador, growout of the proceedings against Emilio Store, a naturalised citizen of the Unitates.

Our relations with the Republic of Fraccontinue to be such as should exist tween nations so long bound together friendly sympathy and similarity in the form of government. The recent cruel sassination of the President of this sistepublic called forth such universal expensions of sorrow and condelence from people and Government as to leave no do of the depth and sincerity of our attained. The resolutions passed by the Sea and House of Representatives on the ocition have been communicated to the wis of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of a fever in cargoes of American cattle. Jerman prohibition against the imports of live stock and fresh meats from country has been revived. It is hoped country has been revived. It is hope Germany will soon become convinced the inhibite as needless as it is it ful to mut, diversets. The German ernment has protested against that p lon of the customs tariff act which im a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a pound on sugars coming from cou paying an export bounty thereon, cla that the exaction of such duty is in co-



an; to hear him say that his one desire | dred rambling houses, inclosed by massive

dred rambling houses, inclosed by massive walls. Acres and acres of dull tiled roofs walls. Acres and acres of dull tiled roofs rise above shabby highlitations daubed with red, blue, yellow and white, with here and there fantastic gargoyles of carved wood peering out from under quaint Asiatic caves.

There was an air of desciation over it all. The mighty hall and the lotus pond where the King used to languish among his dancing girls was descried, and spiders were spinning their webs across the entrance.

of an American woman's bonnet. It rose in the form of an exaggerated Phrygian cap, and was provided with grotesque black wings standing upright. The monarch's legs were enveloped by huge baggy trousers of white silk, and his swathed ankles bulged out above Corean shoes. On either side of him were two rat-eyed, watchful eunuchs in blue robes, their faces scowling and their hands hidden in the folds of huge sleeves.

scowling and their hands hidden in the folds of huge sleeves.

On the right of the King stood the Crown Prince, a half-witted, open-mouthed youth, attired after the fashion of his father, save that purple took the place of crimson.

Gen. Ye, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was on the left of the Crown Prince, velvet eyed, green clad, a mighty sword gleaming at his side.

The courtiers were spread out in a half circle like a many colored fan.

The celling of carved rafters-overhead was a whirl of inyoluted colors. The walls were latticed and panelled with heavy native paper.

a will of involince colors. The walls were latticed and panelled with heavy native paper.

Three slow bows and a pause. The interpreter folded his hands across the embroidered storks on his bosom, bent his head reverently and advanced.

"I am glad to receive a representative of the American press," said the King. "I take this opportunity of saying that it is the wish of my people, as well as of myself, that Corea should be absolutely free and independent. I appeal now, and shall continue to appeal, to the civilized nations of the world to use their influence in preserving the integrity of this kingdom."

"I especially rely upon the friendship of the United States in this moment of difficulty and danger. Your Government made the first treaty with Corea, and has always promised to befriend us. I now look to America for a fulfillment of those promises. My faith in the United States is unshaken. I am waiting patiently."

I asked His Majesty how the United States could help Corea, assuring him that the American Government had already showed its disposition to resent any attempt to interfere with the autonomy of the nation.

The King looked embarrassed, and his

ion.

The King looked embarrassed, and his dropped almost to a whisper. It was

vice. The significance of his words is not hard to find.

"I have already told the American Minister, Mr. Sill, what I ask the United States to do," continued the King. "I hope for a favorable reply. The United States Government has from the very beginning of the control of t

SEAL FISHERIES QUESTIO award of the Paris Tribunal of Arion and the enforcement of the regutherein prescribed for the protection
life in the waters mentioned. An
standing has also been reached for
yment by the United States of 1425,000
satisfaction of all claims which may
sate by Great Britain for damages
ng out of the controversy as to fur
in Behring Sea, or the seisure of Britissels engaged in taking seal in those
s. The sward and findings of the
Tribunal, to a great extent, deterthe facts and principles upon which
claims should be adjusted, and they
been subjected by both Governments
orough examination upon the princiswell as the facts which they inI am convinced that a settlement
the terms mentioned would be an
ble and advantageous one, and I recnd that provision be made for the
tribunal of Arbitration.
In province and Portugal have signier setablished under the award of the
Tribunal of Arbitration.
Iminary surveys of the Alaskan bounind a preparatory examination of the
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uous waters of the United States and
ominion of Canada are in progress.

NGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA dary of British Guiana still reains in dispute between Great Britain and nuezela. Believing that its early settlenuezela. Believing that its early settle-mt on some just basis, alike honorable both parties, is in the line of our estab-led policy to remove from the hemisphere causes of difference with powers beyond sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore de to bring about a restoration of diplo-tic relations between the disputants I to induce a reference to arbitration, a ort which Great Britain so conspicuous-favora in principle and respects in prac-, and which is earnestly sought by her aker adversary.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC communicating the voluminous adence in regard to Hawaii and the ction taken by the Senate and House of action taken by the Senate and House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement, which followed the deposition of the Queen, has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new Government. Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice have occured, owing to the refusal of that Government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

THE NEW JAPAN. Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autohomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese Empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR. Good will, fostered by many interests in on, has marked our relations with nearest southern neighbor. Peace seing restored along her northern frontier Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquillity. There

late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust.

An indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder in 187 of Leon Baldwin, an American citisen, by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in installments. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising in the Colorado heights, the stream flows intermittingly, yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover, the frequent changes in its course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the think the jurisdict.

It is the think the interest and within the jurisdict.

It caragua. By the treaty of 1860 bety chant Britain and Nicaragua the former Government expressly recognized he sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to he exercised according to their customs for Lemselves and other dwellers within its mits. The so-called native Government, which grew to be laregly made up of aliens, or many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal Government.

Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native Government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection, which for a time subverted Nicaragua rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organisation. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local Government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragus in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain. For some months one, and during part of the time two of our saval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens.

In September last the Government at Managua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT. ninent among the questions of the

cans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrances of this Government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito Territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting Governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so insequency confined or guarded that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position.

PERU'S TROUBLES.

PERU'S TROUBLES.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims. I have felt constrained to testify this sympathy in connection with certain demands urgently preferred by other Fowers.

headed in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian Government equality of treatment for our great' life insurance companies, whose operations have been extended throughout Europa Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

But few cases of interference with naturalised citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One Krseminski was arrested last summer in a Polish province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance. But it transpired that the proceedings originated in alleged malfeasance committed by Krzeminski while an imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress when his death was reported.

THE EZETA CASE.

The Government of Salvador having been overthrown by a popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infurlated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then Iving in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this Government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fusitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, 'hey were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterwards demanded under the treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer, in compliance with the terms of the treaty.

On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States District Judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused, except one Clenfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

SPAIN'S STRANGE POLICY.

SPAIN'S STRANGE POLICY. Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from

the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance upon the part of our Government. In the immediate past, exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Ribo for clerical errors of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes on the carry-ling vessels when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error has been detected and Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last an-

these vexatious questions has yet been reached.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on the subject, which has been laid before the Senate, it will be seen that the Government has already offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries—except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as, stipulated, and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish Government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been uneviting. TURKISH ATROCITIES

my last annual message I adverted to In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous Americans naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen.

While this Government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion, it will not consent that Americans may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired, without Imperial consent, American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts, and I am advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the that an appeal

remaining five has been taken by Turkish Prosecution Office. VENEZUELAN CLAIMS. A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim, growing out of the selzure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States. Although signed, the treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistence of that Government that when surrendered its citizens shall in no case be liable to capital punishment.

MARITIME CONFERENCE.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, which were framed by the Maritime at sea, which were framed by the Maritime Conference, held in this city in 1889, having been concurrently incorporated in the Statutes of the United States and Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 1, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, Portugal, France, Spain and Sweden.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA. In my last annual message, I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before Congress, further demonstrate that the Government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force, and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. in Samos under the operation of the Berlin

thread presence of foreign military force, and at he small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent barrishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and, finally, a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Anaa, the western district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the Government troops up to the very doors of help, and the combined British and to apparent subjection—not, however a convenient to apparent subjection—not, however a convenient

The Secretary of the FINANCIAL Treasury reports that the AFFAIRS, receipts of the Government AFFAIRS, receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,982.99, and its expenditures to \$442,805,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$99,802,290.58. There was a decrease of \$15,-582,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the Government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from customs \$131,-818,530.62, and from internal revenue \$147,-188,489.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$93,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

the year, amounting to \$83,515,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,196,086, being \$146,637,635, less than during the preceding year, and the importation free of duty amounted to \$379,795,536, being \$84,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,536,539.97 less than in 1833. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$35,50,539.97 less than in 1833. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$35,630,530.250.25, on manufactured tobacco \$28,517,888.62 and on fermented liquors \$21,614,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$852,140,572 being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$75,838,061, as against \$108,680,444 during the fiscal year, 1839. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$22,174,381 during the fiscal year. The imports of silver were \$13,286,552, and the exports were \$59,451,255.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100.83, being an increase of \$2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to Aug. 23, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$966,188.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140.85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER. The first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,778,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 on stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,775,888, as against \$2,204,631,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not lincluded in the Treasury holdings, was \$1,672,098,422, or \$34.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of \$8,857,000. At the same date there was held in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,675,55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$177,779,983. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658,78 fine ounces, at a cost of \$8,715,521.32, an average cost of \$7,7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date last mentioned was 183,674,682,53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,381,002.25, the average price per ounce being \$0.224.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is \$421,776,408, of which \$378,-166,793 were coined under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$5,078,772 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion. The total coinage of trade dollar bullon. The total coinage of trade dollar bullon. The total coinage of trade at \$106,216,730.06, of which there was \$39,-474,912.50 in gold coined, \$768 in standard silver dollars, \$6,024,140.20 in subsidiary silver coin and \$716,919.26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1898 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1.789,322 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,-500,000,000 mine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and

estimated at 1,738,325 line to the commercial and coinage value of \$35,-55,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the buillion or market value of \$48,500,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,576,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and buillion, amounted to \$1,251,640,958, of which \$27,923,201 was gold and \$524,347,758 was silver.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, with a capital of \$5,285,000, and seventy-nine with a capital of \$10,475,000 went into voluntary inquidation. Twenty-one banks with a capital of \$2,770,000 were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was \$7.75, being forty less than on the 31st day of October 1893. The capital stock paid in was \$672,671,365, being \$9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to \$344,121,082,10, which was \$16,089,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

The circulation was decreased \$1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased \$11,729,334, and the individual deposits were \$277,294,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were \$161,26,923 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$30,-349,563 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned appounted to \$3,473,522,065, as against \$3,109,563,284.36 in 1893. Fifty national banks were organized dur

From the re-PROPOSED CHANGES. retary of War it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,125 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease, compared with the previous year,

lines of its work will busined in the proposition submitted.

Among other things this contemplates the adoption of the three battalion formation of regiment which for several years has been indorsed by the Secretaries of War and the Generals commanding the army; compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every other nation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to mee the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for the recommendation a cearly consideration.

TROOPS TO SUPPRESS RIOT. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that, in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of Federal Courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the Government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from disturbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly growing more remote and improbable. constitution and the laws, and for the pur

EXPENDITURES. The total expenditures for the War Department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$56,039,009.34. Of this sum \$2. partment for the year ended June 26, 152, amounted to 356,083,093,4. Of this sum \$2,000,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$25,265,156.16 for the support of the military establishment, \$3,00,682.23 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,371,555.96 for public works. This latter sum includes \$19,494,1687.49 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,47,883.56 for fortifications and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregate \$52,429,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the Secretary of War for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$52,318,629.55.

The skill and industry of our ordinance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical ebstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as Congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large caliber already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount can not be too strongly urged.

STATE MILITIA. The total enrollment of the militia of the several States is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The reports of militia impections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the State organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

THE APACHES. The condition of the Apache Indians held as prisoners by the Government for eight as prisoners by the Government for eight years, at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of Congress gave the War Department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the millitary lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. In recognition of the long and distin-guished military services and faithful disguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, now the General Commanding the Army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

THE FEDERAL torney-General notes the COURTS. gratifying progress made by the Supreme Court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise, with-out any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successis of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts, and the confidence reposed in their adjudications, and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts require. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of Congress. Other important topics are adverted to in the report, accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time, therefore, need only be named.

I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation to Federal officers, the enlargement of the powers of United States Commissioners at least in the Terrritories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. A topic dealt with by the Atttorney-General of much importance is the condition eral of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once. But meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions, as the existing system will admit, ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a Federal Court established for the Territory with sufficent judges, and that this court should sit within the Territory and have the same jurisdiction as to territorial affairs as is now vested in the Federal Courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. Another subject of pressur moment, re-ferred to by the Attorney-General, is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railreorganization of the Union Pacific Rallroad Co. on a basis equitable as regards all
private interests and as favorable to the
Government as existing conditions will
permit. The operation of a railroad by a
court through a receiver is an anomalous
state of things which should be terminated
on all grounds public and private at the
earliest possible moment. Besides, not to
enact the needed enabling legislation at the
present session postpones the whole matter
until the assembling of a new Congress and
inevitably increases all the complications
of the situation and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the
present Congress ever since its organization.

FEDERAL PRISONS. Eight years ago in my annual measa, urged upon the Congress as strongly could the location and construction of prisons for the confinement of Un States prisoners. A similar recommendant of the prisoners as a strongly will be a supply to the selection of size for the selection o dition still exists.

It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make a impregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the Government of the Covernment of the Covernment

United States.

V.

The report of the THE POSTAL Postmaster-General pre-SERVICE. sents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the Post-office Department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,080,479.04, and the expenditures to \$84,324,414.15. The transactions of the Post-office indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenues to meet the expenditure of the Post-office Department, which were estimated in advance at about \$5,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the currrent year will be correspondingly greater, though the Postmaster-General states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 3 per cent in the revenues of the current year over those of last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year, depending upon the volume of receipts.

The Postmaster General states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mall matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second class matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the Government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of th

GROWING ABUSES. Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of adver-tising goods, complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publica-tion as soon as the period of advertising is form only, and discontinuing the publication as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great numbers for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the Government, besides its humiliating use as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its rival houses and the regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper covered literature consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is sent through the mails at I cent per pound while the publishers of standard works are required to pay eight times that amount in sending their publications.

Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and other grain uselessly distributed through the Department of Agriculture. The Postmaster-General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the Post-office Department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject and fully indoorse the views of the Postmaster-General.

The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 98,806, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year; of these 342 were presidential, an increase in that class of 58 over the preceding year; of these 342 were presidential, an increase in that class of 58 over the preceding year;

FREE DELIVERY. provided with free delivery. Ninety-three

other cities and towns entitled to this ser vice under the law have not been accorde vice under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,300,000 and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

MONEY ORDERS. During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 594,306. The value of these orders amounted to \$138,783,579,49, an increase of \$11,217,145.34.

There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,649,049.35.

During the year 218 international money order offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders issued during the year was \$17,623, a decrease in number of 138,178; and their value was \$13,792,453.31, a decrease in amount of \$2,349,-382.95. The number of orders paid was 31,180, an increase over the preceding year of 80,283, and their value was \$3,563,493.73, an increase of \$1,285,118.05.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$165,-285,129.35.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,570. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$348,697. The messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$261,-29.70, leaving a balance in favor of the Government of \$22,487.30.

The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship subsidy contracts, reletting of mail transportation contracts, and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to \$16,519,07.42. total number of these offices at the close of

POSTAL UNION. POSTAL UNION.

The report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the universal postal union, an arrangement which practically amounts to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time, in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event. The Postmaster-General renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organization be increased to the extent of creating a direct supervision of all postal affairs; and in this suggestion I fully concur.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYES POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.

There are now connected with the Post
Office establishment 25,601 employes who
are in the classified service. This includes
many who have been classified upon the
suggestion of the Postmaster-General. He
states that another year's experience at the
head of the department serves only to
strengthen the conviction as to the excelient working of the civil service law in this
branch of the public service.

DEPARTMENT OF ed to the report of the Secretary of the Navy,

The Secretary presents with much earnestness a plan for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve more torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized including those now nearing completion, will constitute a feet which it is believed is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class baftleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires an expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are given out contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must be idle. Battle ships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The Secretary states that not more than 15 per cent of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriation for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats.

THE ORDNANCE SUPPLY.

THE ORDNANCE SUPPLY. The Secretary recommends the manufac-ture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxilthe navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not to-day a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York of the International Navigation Co. or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington Navy Yard is proceeding satisfactorily, and none of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment,

DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL BUREAUS. An important order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy co-ordinating the duties of the several bureaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order, it is believed, will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the har-monious action of these several bureaus, and make the attainment of the best results more certain.

TO GUARD AMERICAN INTERESTS. During the fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many

unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio De Januero.

The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Benham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign ports.

The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle-aged officers should, before the eve of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

LABOR AT THE NAVY YARDS The system adopted a few years ago, regulating the employment of labor at the navy yards, is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefullness and expediency. It is within the domain of civil service reform, inasmuch as workmen are employed through a board of labor selected at each navy yard, and are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy yard experience. Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our navy yards has been vastly improved in efficiency and the opportunity to work has been honestly and fairly awarded to willing and competent applicants.

It is hoped that if this system continues to be strictly adhered to there will soon be, as a natural consequence, such an equalization of party benefit as will remove all temptation to relax or abandon it. navy yards, is rigidly upheld and has fully

The report of the DEPARTMENT OF Secretary of the THE INTERIOR. Interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public servicé connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the Secretary to the careful attention of the Congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,405,109.77 acres, including 25,876.06 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and relirod and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated. The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to 25,74,255.79, including 391,261.00 received for Indian lands.

LAND PATENTS ISSUED. ATT V

LAND PATENTS ISSUED. Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and \$100 patents were issued for agricultural lands and \$100 patents were issued to Indians on allotments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years aftet patent. There were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon road grants during the year \$65,556.45 acres of land, and at the close of the year \$9,000,000 acres were embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagon road companies and awaited settlement.

The selections of swamp lands and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1840, amount to nearly or quite \$0,500,000 acres, of which \$8,000,000 have been patented to States. About 138,000 acres were patented during the last year. Nearly \$30,000 acres of school and education grants were approved during the year, and at its close

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.
It appears that the appropriation for current year, on account of special sylce for the protection of the public last

TITLE LAWS NEED IMPROVEMENT land covered with timber, which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

The suggestion that a change be made in the manner of securing surveys of the public lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent should be made by a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate control and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SETTLING LAND LITIGATION.

An exceedingly important recommenda-tion of the Secretary relates to the manner in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain Government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers, and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance to testify. These cases, numbering 3,000 or 4,000 annually, are sent by the local officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The exigencies of his other duries oblige him to act upon decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination. Nearly 2,000 of these cases are appealed annually from the commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior. Burdened with other important administrative duties his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctory and based upon the examination of others, though this determination of the Secretary operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very great importance.

I concur in the opinion that the Commissioner of the General Land Office should be relieved from this duty of deciding litigated land cases; that a non-partisan court should be created to pass on such cases and that the decisions of this court should be readed to pass on such cases and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the decisions of the department are now final.

The proposed court might be given authority to certify questions of law in matters of especial importance to the Supreme Court of the United States or the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia for decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should be invested with authority to have competent witnesses to attend and testify before them.

CONDITION OF THE INDIAN. Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress their vessels to guard American interests. In January isst, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large feet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio De Janeiro.

The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Branch in protecting the personal and committee the harbor of Rio De Janeiro.

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The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Branch in protecting the personal and committee the disturbed conditions afforded results which will be the disturbed conditions afforded results which will it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on bear and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

COAST SURVEY WORK.

Both the Secretary of the Navy and the transfer of the work of the coast survey proper to the Navy Department.

I heartily concur in this recommendation.

Excluding Alaska and a very small and the transfer of the work of mapping and charting our coasts has been completed.

The hydrographic work which must be done over and over again by reason of the shifting and varying depths of water consequent upon the action of streams antitides has heretofore been done under the distinguish of the coast survey.

FFFICIENCY OF THE LINE.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

FFFICIENCY OF THE LINE.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the Screetary in prepared by the coast survey.

FFFICIENCY OF THE LINE.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the stagnation of the Screetary in regard to the personnel of the line of the work. The stagnation of the Screetary in the stagnation of the Screetary in a stage of the stage of th situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land

ARMY OFFICERS AS AGENTS. The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management of the reserva-

Whenever allotments are made and any whenever anotheres are made and any indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be allotted to him, and this should be made obligatory by statute.

ALLOTMENTS OF LANDS. In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the Government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain, for a time at least, as common land, or be sold by the Government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

The intelligent Indian school manage ment of the past year has been followed

INDIAN SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS The appropriation for the current year ending June 20, 1825, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service, amounts to 26,732,062.18, being less by 262,2664 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

INCREASED PENSION LIST.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the sound of June, 1894, there were \$89,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net forcesse of 2,522 over the number reported the end of the previous year. These personers may be classified as follows: 8 diers and sallors, survivors of all war 150,563; widows and relatives of decase soldiers, 13,125; army nurses in the war the rebellion, it. Of these pensioners 22, are surviving soldiers of June 1891 and of widows or relatives of such soldiers. It widows or relatives of such soldiers. It widows or relatives of such soldiers. It widows on account of the war of the bellion; and of these 68,545 are on the relative the authority of the act of June 1890, sometimes called the dependent is also in law.

um necessary to meet pension ex-res for the year ending June 30, 186, ated at 140,000,000. The Commission-ensions is of the opinion that the 8, being the thirtieth after the close Var of the Rebellion, must according ble human calculation, see the high-tof the pension roll, and that after ar it must begin to decline.

EXTENSIVE PENSION FRAUDS. barefaced and extensive pension exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldler tow at the head of the bureau leave no four for the claim that no expurgation of aur pension rolls was needed or that confinued vigilance and prompt action are not eccessary to the same end. The accusation hat an effort to detect pension frauds is widence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offense which has forts motive the securing of a pension and addicates a willingness to be blind to the xistence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make upont of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

completion of the eleventh census is in charge of the Commissioner of The total disbursement on account

Labor. The total disbursement on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1834, amounted to \$10,365,576.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 400. The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,370 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly be closed by the 4th of March, 1835. After that the revision and proof reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required. The text of the census volumes has been limited as far as possible to the analysis of the statistics presented. This method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and in some instances, individual disappointment, for when the Commissioner of Labor took charge of the work he found much matter in hand which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard. The census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the public—not to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

VIII. The Secretary DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture in his re-AGRICULTURE. port reviews the op-erations of his de-

partment for the last fiscal year and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of \$600,000, which is covered back into the Treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at \$25,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle, valued at \$16,634,000, during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 opounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10,000,000.

The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676 pounds of pork, of apples \$1,900,000 bushels, valued at \$2,500,000, and of horses 2,811 at an average value of \$139 per head.

There was a falling off in American partment for the last fiscal year and makes

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not in the future be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$628, 363,038, being 72,22 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets.

TWO LINES OF RESEARCH

Department of Agriculture has un dertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States, and teaching them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production, involving the analysis of samples of soils from all sections of the American Union to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analysis of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research, and the Secretary, therefore, recommends that a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department.

THE WEATHER BUREAU The amount appproprated for the Weather Bureau was \$951,100. Of that sum, \$138,500, or 14 per cent, has been saved and s returned to the Treasury.

As illustrating the usefulness of this service it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining safely in port 2,305 vessels valued at \$32,285,613, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value.

What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was \$850,000 and the expenditures for the year were only \$493,429.24, thus eaving unexpended \$354,570.76.

The inspection of beef animals for export

interstate trade has been continued 12,944,066 (head were inspected and 1.2944,056 fhead 'were inspected during the year at a cost of 1% cents per head, against 4% cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,337 pounds, against 29,577,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 8% cents per head in 1893 to 6% cents in 1894.

The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germany and France to the United States was \$88,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 16,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was \$172,257,028.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopical inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of his recommendations.

The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 363,535. This is an increase of 69,533 head over the previous year. The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cost an average of 10% cents for each animal, and the cost of inspecting Southern cattle and the disinfection of cars and stockyards averages 27 cents per animal.

The scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Animal Industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and malein have been furnished to State authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the treatment of tuberculosis and glanders. Quite recently this department has published the results of its investigations of bovine tuberculosis, and its researches will be vigorously continued. Certain herds in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will probably supply adequate copy for the department to intelligently prosecute its scientific work and furnish numerical for purposes of illustration, description and definition.

The strilization of milks suspected of the internal colleges and definition. during the year at a cost of 1% cents pe

hief of the bureau, and given general cir-

The Office of Experiment Stations, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has, during the past year, engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inguiry in the United States and foreign countries. The Secretary in his report for 1896 called attenton to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experimental stations throughout the Union were the only moneys taken out of the National Treasury by act of Congress, for which no accounting to Federal authorities was required. Responding to this suggestion, the Fifty-third Congress, in making the appropriation for the department for the present fiscal year, provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statements required by section 3 of said act of March 2, 1887, shall ascertain whether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall make report thereon to Congress.

The best service of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture is the ascertainment by diligence and care of the actual and real conditions favorable or unfavorable to the farmers and farms of the country and to seek the causes which product these conditions to the end that the facts ascertained may guide their intelligent treatment. In obedience to this law the Department of Agriculture is mediately sent out blank forms of expense accounts to each station, and proposes in addition to make through trusted reports systematic examination of the several stations during each year for the purpose of acquiring by personal investigation the detailed information necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to Congress.

The Eoards of Management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cor-

Secretary of Agriculture to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to Congress.

The Boards of Management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordiality, have approved the amendments to the law providing this supervision of their expenditures and anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations and protect their directors and managers from loose charges concerning their use of public funds besides bringing the Department of Agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental satitions and through their joint service largely increasing their usefulness to the agriculture of the country.

Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 1838, Congress appropriated \$10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestion of full, wholesome and edible rations, less wasteful and more economical than those in common use under this appropriation," the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution an elementary discussion of the nutritive value and peçuniary economy of food.

When we consider that fully one-half of

food.

When we consider that fully one-half of all the money earned by the wage earners of the civilized world is expended by them for food, the importance and utility of such an investigation is apparent.

COST OF RESEARCH. The department expended in the fiscal year 1892 \$2,354,809.56, and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of June 30, 1894, out of a total expenditure of \$1,945,988.38, the department applied 51 per cent of that sum to scientific work and investigation. It is, therefore, very plainly observed that the economies which have been practiced in the administration of the department have not been at the expense of scientific research.

FREE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM port of the Secretary for 1893, that the vicious system of promiscuous free distribtion of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of States and of the Federal Government, but from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be required. Thus the publications and documents would be secured by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about \$30,000. Large numbers of them are cumbering store-rooms at the Capitol and the shelves of secondhand book stores throughout the country. All this labor and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the Secretary were adopted.

The Secretary also again recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that purpose, except to experiment stations. He relterates the reasons given in his report for 1833 discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity, and I fully concur in the conclusion which he has reached.

A YEARLY AGRICULTURAL CENSUS. tion of its departmental documents be

A YEARLY AGRICULTURAL CENSUS. A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural cendeemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department. Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be: (1) The area under each of the more important crops; (2) the aggregate products of each of such crops; (3) the quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of the harvest, and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time. The cost of the work is estimated at \$500,000.

Owing to the peculiar features of the statistican's work and the natural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the Secretary of Agriculture expresses his opinion that every person employed in gathering statistics under the Chief of that division, should be admitted to that service only after a thorough, exhaustive and successful examination at the hands of the United States Civil Service Commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians, and also of candidates for chiefs of sections in that division.

The work done by the Department of Agriculture is very superficially dealt with in this communication, and I commend the report of the Secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to the careful attention of the Congress. sus may be taken each year through the

And see they IX. The advantages to CIVIL SERVICE the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service

reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in offi-cial life who honestly desire good governnothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by
our people of these advantages. A vast
majority of the voters of the land are ready
to insist that the time and attention of
those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and
they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something
that should be used in establishing party
principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

Numerous additional offices and places
have lately been brought within civil service rules and regulations, and some others
will probably soon be included. The report of the Commissioners will be submitted to the Congress, and I invite careful attention to the recommendations it
contains.

NATIONAL BOARD vinced that we ought not to be longer without a

National Board of Health of national health officers charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment by such board or officer of the proper quarantine precautions or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers, in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers the immediate direction by the national board or officer of

measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities, and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious diseases in international conference, with a view of adopting seams of mutual assistance. The creation of such a national health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefit.

I carnestly recommend the inauguration of a National Board of Health, or similar national instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people. XL

By virtue of a statute of the United States STRIKE passed in 1888 I appointed D. Kernan of the State of New York and Hon. Nicholas E. Worth-ington of the State of Illinois to form, with ington of the State of Illinois to form, with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who was designated by said statute, a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the cause of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property.

The report of the commissoners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to the Congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The tariff act passed at THE TARIFF— the last session of the SUGAR, COAL Congress needs im-AND IRON. portant amendments if

it is executed effectually with certainty, in addition to

and with certainty, in addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty. I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If, with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid, and whatever else is done or omitted, I carnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication, that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cat per pound laid upon sugar imported froi countries paying a bounty on its export the abrogated. It seems to me that exceeding imported froi countries paying a bounty on its export the abrogated. It seems to me that exceeding imported froi countries paying a bounty on land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the gea.

sea.

A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow an American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting an unwillingness to abandon all contest for the advantage of American transoceanic carriage.

an unwillingness to abandon all contest for the advantage of American transoceanic carriage.

Our new tariff policy built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospects of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place, a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears, in the light of present conditions, not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

XIII.

During the last THE CURRENCY month the gold re-PROBLEM. , served in the Treas ury for the purpos of redeeming the notes of the Government

circulating as money in the hands of th eople became so reduced and its further people became so reduced and its landed people to the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the stability and determination of the Government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period. But the Congress having failed to confer such authority resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and maturing ten years after their issuing; that being the shortest time authorized by the act.

I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government to less than 3 per cent.

EVILS OF OUR SYSTEM. depletion in the near future seemed so cer

EVILS OF OUR SYSTEM. Nothing could be worse or further re-moved from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the Government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not canceled, but are re-issued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the Treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation, constantly depleting the Treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the Government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary pullation. be resorted to for the purpose of replenish-

A GOLD BASIS.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the Government for gold; and yet Congress has not only, thus far, declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such purposes, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I can not for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a sliver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I cmitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obliga-A GOLD BASIS.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features.

Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

CARLISLE'S PLAN. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic cur-rency and obviating other objections to the rency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying, present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The Secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation, to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of the guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand, ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank, until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented; any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lieu upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributions constituting a first lieu upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributions constituting a first lieu upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributions constituting a first lieu up banks to issue circulating notes not ex-

the falled bank in favor of the contributing banks.

As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained, and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be imposed a tax of, say, one-half of 1 per cent per annum upon the average amound of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than \$10; that each national bank, except in case of a falled bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it: that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

THE EXEMPTION CLAUSE. Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 percent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their State law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per ing Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices. It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the Congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 3.

Over 300 Discharged.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.-Over 300 em ployes of the Pearson Cordage Works, at Roxbury which was lately absorbed by the National Cordage Company, were discharged, owing to an overstocked market. President D. C. Clark, of the com-pany, said: "I hope we shall be running at full time by February or March. This fac-tory has never been closed down before."

No Woman Can Be Happy and light-hearted when painful female complaints crush out her life.

If she is melancholy, excitable, nervous, dizzy, or trou-bled with sleeplessness or fainting spells, they are symptoms of serious female weakness. A leaf out of the expe-

rience of Mrs. Anna Miller, who lives at Duhring, Pa, shows that Lydia E. Pink. ham's Vegetable Compound will cure that terrible weakness and bearing-down pain in the abdomen, the dizziness in the head, the feeling of irrita-

the head, the reeling of Irrita-bility, and loss of appetite.

"I can highly recommend your Vegetable Compound," she writes, "for all female com-plaints. It has cured many cases where the best doctors failed."



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\$8.50 Jackets marked down to... \$5.75 \$12.50 Prince Alberts marked down to......\$7.75 \$13.75 Prince Alberts marked down to...... \$8.50 \$15.00 Prince Alberts marked down to\$10.00 \$18.00 Surtouts marked down to..... \$20,00 Surtouts marked down to \$13.75 \$10.00 Misses' Jackets marked down to\$5.75 \$12.50 Misses' Jackets marked down to......\$7.50 \$15.00 Misses' Jackets marked down to \$9.75 \$6.00 Children's Cloaks, ages 4 to 14, go at. \$3.75 \$7.50 Children's Cloaks, ages 4 to 14, go at. \$4.85 \$8.50 Children's Cloaks, ages 4 to 14, go at . \$5.75 \$10.00 Children's Cloaks, ages 4 to 14, go at \$6.75 \$1.50 Eiderdown Cloaks, ages 1 to 6 years ... 75c \$3.00 Eiderdown Cloaks, ages 1 to 6 years...\$1.50

\$5 Eiderdown Cloaks, ages 1 to 6 yrs., go at. \$2.75 \$6 Eiderdown Cloaks, ages 1 to 6 yrs., go at . \$3.75 \$10.00 Cloth Capes go at \$5.75 \$15.00 Golf Capes go at \$18.00 Cloth Double Capes, marten edge ... \$10.50 \$20.00 Astrachan Capes, all go at.\$12.50 \$22.50 Seal Plush Capes, seal edge, go at .. \$10.50 \$25.00 Canada Seal, full sweep, 30 in. long. \$16.50 \$27.50 Full Sweep Baltic Seal, 30 in. long. \$18.75 \$35.00 Electric Seal, Marten collar and

\$2.00 French Coney Muffs go at 750 \$5.00 Electric Seal Muffs go at \$2.25 \$3.00 CHILDREN'S ANGORA SETS go at . \$1.00



Take Your Pick of Our Finest \$75 FUR CAPES

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This Sale Will Continue All Week.

Glove Department . . . EXTRA

12-Button

Fine French Suede, white and all colors, others ask \$2.50....

Fine French Suede, white and all colors, characters and factors, so there are the same and the same are the s others ask \$3.00....

20-Button Fine French Suede,

FEARS FOR HIS SAFETY. No Tidings Received From James Hose;

by His Mether. James Hosey, who left for New Orleans Oct. 1 in a skiff, has not been heard from for some time, and his mother, Mrs. James M. Hosey of 1830 O'Fallon street, is fearful that some evil has befallen him. A party was to have gone down to New Orleans to all weakened except Hosey, who is said to have got very angry and to have had some fistic encounters with the others over their abandonment of the scheme before he finally started on the long journey alone. On Oct. 16 his mother received a posta On Oct. 16 his mother received a postal card dated San Souci, Ark., Oct. 14, to which was signed Hosey's name. It daid he would start for Memphis next day. A week later she received another postal card from him at Memphis, and soon after a third from Greenville, Miss. Since then she has not heard from him, although it has always been his custom to write once a week. She says he never used a postal card, invariably sending closed letters. Mrs. Hosey states further that the handwriting on the postal cards did not look like his. Hosey is 30 years old, 6 feet tall and weighs 185 or 190 pounds.

REAL ESTATE.

A Dull Market With Put Few Sales Building Associations.

Business in real estate circles was quiet agents until after the holidays. John H. Terry & Sons report the sale of house No. 2817 Dickson street, with 20x113 feet of ground, for \$3,400, from Frank E.

McGrady to Christian Stahl. F. H. Wood reports the following sales at Glendale Park, on the Missouri Pacific at Glendale Park, on the Missouri Pacific Raifroad: Lexington avenue—100x150 feet, for \$600, to J. Hoefener. Lexington avenue—100x150 feet, for \$600, to Albert Taber. Lexington avenue—125x150 feet to August Hoefner, for \$1,200. Mr. Wood also reports the sale of 100x150 feet on Boneta avenue,

the sale of 10x150 feet, on Boneta avenue, at Woodside, for \$800, to M. Colligan.

The Washington Building and Loan Association, now ninety-five months old, nominated the following gentlemen at its last meeting to be voted for for directors at its December neeting: Jno. A. Long, Jno. Dower, D. P. Kinsella, W. E. Wightman, J. W. Hartnagel, W. P. Dower, E. S. Hoch, M. P. Sullivan, Jno. Relss, F. C. Brockmeier, Thos. A. Rice, A. M. Bogy, Jas. A. Rice, Jerry Frendiville, Jno. Rohan, Matt Zener, H. Speck, Jno. Prendiville, J. L. Renkel, Chas. Hohman, Michael McEnnis, A. R. Hagsma, Ben Winkeler, C. H. Niedringhaus, Stephen Hillner, C. L. Becktold, Geo. Fillo, W. J. McCormack, Robert Mertz, Thos. Dwyer, M. J. Lyons, Jno. Ring, Jno. McCarthy, W. F. Walsh, Thos. Heffernan.

The association will issue its regular yearly series of 500 shares, a large portion of which has been spoken for. The Parnell Building and Loan Association, which introduced the new feature of no premiums, will meet at 8 p. m., and will have several thousand dollars to loan.

have several thousand dollars to loan.

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE, A Meeting for Organization Purposes at

The first regular meeting of the Business Men's League will be held at the Mercantile Club at 4 p. m., for the purpose of perfecting its organization. The League is the successor to the Fall Festivities Association, and at the meeting a president, five vice-presidents and an executive committee of thirty will be elected. These in turn will select a general manager, scretary and minor officers. The delay in organization could be formed. The number is new 109, and the total membership is limited to 200.



CLAIRETTE SOAP. MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, STLOUS

DR. OLIN D. WHITTIER.

ADVICE FREE, Call or Write. (Office Hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 12.)

ADVICE FREE, Call or Write. (Office Hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 8. Sunday, 10 to 12.)

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Lost Manhead, Exhausting Urains, Organic Weakness, from Indistriction, Excess or Indulgence, producing
some of the following effects: Nervoursess, Debility, Dimasss
some of the following effects: Nervoursess, Debility, Dimasss
some of the following effects: Nervoursess, Debility, Dimasss
secass and fully residered.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Cores for Life, Blood Poison and Taints, affecting the Body, Nose, Threat,
Herpes, Sait Bheum, Rheumstism, Piles, etc. Hiank 2 and Dictionary sealed, FREE, explains,
Herpes, Saits Rheum, Rheumstism, Piles, etc. Hiank 2 and Dictionary sealed, FREE, explains,
URINARY AND BLADDER Alipeats, as Painful, Dimelit, Too Frequent, Milky or Bloody Urins, and
WEN'S SPECIAL URGEEY, whether convential or acquired, successfully attended to.

TO SUCCEDD SENATOR COKE.

Chilton Already Has a Majority of the Trace Legislature Pledged. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3,-Senator

Coke, who has just arrived from Texas, ex-pressed the opinion to-day that ex-Senator Chilton would be elected to succeed him. He said that there were already enough members of the Legislature pledged to Chilton to insure his success. Senator Coke said, also, that he had not at any time felt tempted to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate again.

BICYCLE RECORDS ALLOWED. Cycling Performances Certified to by the

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—The following road records have been allowed the Cen-P.J.McDuffle, 10 miles, 27m.17s., June 2,1894, Massachusetts State record.

A. F. Weinig, 25 miles, 1h. 10m. 25½s., Sept.

The Diels and Branch Guards played their third successive tie game Sunday. The Cycle Club's team defeated the Branch Guards by a score of 4 to 0. The standing of the Lindell League is:

Won. Lost. Tie.

WHAT AILS YOU?





r month By Carrier..... 65 Cent eribors who fail to receive their papers regu-vill confer a favor by reporting the same b

POST-DISPATCH.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

York Bureau, Room S6, Pullifor Buildies.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HAGAN-"A Country Sport."
OLYMPIC-"Charley's Aunt." GRAND- "Faust." HAVLIN'S-N. S. Wood. STANDARD—Sam Devere's Own Company. POPE'S—Hopkins' Continuous Show. MATINEES TO-MOBROW:

BTANDARD-Sam Devere's Own Con Farmer Kolb is having infinite troubl with his Oates.

Perhaps the Havemeyers hope to b made Sir Knights, like good Mr. Pull-

How can St. Louis be metropolitan of Missouri imperial with no afternoon mail service from this point?

The commercial interests of the United States and Great Britain are a sufficient bar to hostilities in the Mosquito coun-If there were as much opposition to

flat wealth as there is to flat money, a great deal of injustice might be over-It is a very capable plumbing inspector

whose vision is so good that he can earn his salary for the two months he is off in

The rhyme for trust is "bust," and the statesmen who have assembled in Washington to-day ought not to be long in

It is fortunate that the city paid only \$2 400 for that \$58 thoroughfare. Had it been required to pay \$4,102 there would have been no thoroughfare. The victors cannot, perhaps, be blamed

for all their yellow dogs. Had they be lieved their own prophecies they might have nominated better men. It appears that dead men are voted in

the French Republic as well as in ours It does not take any people long to learn how to make full use of the ballot

Robert Lincoln is Pullman's confidential attorney and could not therefore well get in the way of the Pullman presidential boom. Besides, Mr. Lincoln is no such a campaign contributor as the

It is to be regretted that so brave an undertaking as the Manchester Canal should be proving a disastrous failure Possibly its future will be something better than is indicated by the presen state of affairs.

Mr. Reed considers the Democrats inas the profoundest statesmen compared with the Republicans if the latter should fail to nominate Thomas B. Reed for President in '96.

It is reported that some of the Repuba Lambers of the new Congress will t be favorable to seating Republicans who have not been elected, as such a policy may injure the party. It would be all right if the party could not be damaged by it.

No wonder Emperor William was in disturbed state of mind when he suddenly appeared before his mother at Rumpenheim. The most ordinary man is more or less upset when he is under the apprehension that his grandmother has deserted him

The two governors of Alabama should call in the Governor of North Carolina and the Governor of South Carolina to arbitrate the Alabama differences. the demijohn were not removed too soon ne doubt an amicable arrangement would be brought about.

When Republican Populists vote the Republican ticket and Democratic Populists vote the Populist ticket, it is small wonder that a Missouri Democratic Consman should not be returned. Popp that do not pop are useful only to the party that made Populism possible.

To-morrow the protected plate-glass manufacturers are to hold a meeting in Pittsburg to decrease the cost of produc tion and to increase the price of their product. Those statesmen who talk o modifying McKinleyism need scarcely expect the approval of the plate-glass

There seems to be danger that Mr McKinley may flicker on his own law. Murat Halstead now declares that there is no man in the country whose mind is more susceptible to tariff im ons and more frankly assimilates information from current history than Gov. McKinley. The Governor's susceptibility to tariff impressions has caused a great deal of loss to American con ers, and it may be well for him to late the information that some of als for the presidential nomina are professing to disapprove the es of what is called McKinleyism

shall become a life-time Senator. With a steady job promised in the Senate our Presidents might be content with one resident might hesitate to become a nember of such a body as the Senate has grown to be unless, indeed, he might hope to reform it by his own superior presence. The first effect of such an amendment would put Mr. Cleveland in the Senate along with Hill and Gorman, and we might have an interesting de hate on "nerfidy and dishonor."

THE MESSAGE.

The President's message is rather te dious reading because it is largely de-voted to the recital of events long ago narrated in the newspapers, or to dry statements of facts, figures and details which have already been made known through department reports and news-There is nothing in his recomndations that is calculated to cal out of the brush the Democratic voters who disappeared at the November election. The 600,000 Democrats who voted the Populist ticket on that day will hardly find anything in it to convert them from the error of their ways.

He tells us that we are to pay Great Britain \$425,000 damages for our illegal seizures of her sealers, a measure of protection for our Alaska seal monop which began in Mr. Cleveland's first He approves Attorney-General Olney's suggestion that more judgeships shall be created to be filled by corpora tion attorneys. He commendably suggests our withdrawal from the tripartite protectoraté over Samoa, an entangling alliance to which Harrison's administration committed us. Although we had a deficit of \$69,000,000 last year and are to have an estimated deficit of \$20,000,000 this year, he wants the army and navy both increased, and calls for three more battleships to keep Carnegie's blow-hole plant employed. He wants coal and iron put on the free list

and consents to a withdrawal of the differential in favor of refined sugars, but would retain the tariff on raw sugar. On the question of the Pacific Railroad debt he is not very explicit, but is apparently willing to leave that settlemen

to Olney's juggling skill. That part of the message which will excite most controversy, especally between Eastern and Western Democrats is Mr. Cleveland's scheme for revolutionizing our currency with a view to the perpetuation of the existing monometallic basis. He would put an end to the issue of Government notes and leave the provision of paper currency to the national banks and a system of State banks outlined by Mr. Carlisle.

THEIR LAST CHANCE.

The last session of the Fifty-third Congress begins to-day with more than half the members of the large Demo cratic majority defeated for re-election and all of them signally rebuked by an unprecedented slump of the Democratic vote in every district. Yet this rebuke was only a limited expression of Demo cratic disgust at the contrast between the party's promises and its perform ances; the Democrats who voted the ticket in November were but little less disappointed and dissatisfied than those

who refused to vote. The members gathering at Washington have so far given no indication that they will revive the hopes and the party zeal of the Democratic masses by a de termined effort to rectify the legislative and executive blunders that have brought this rebuke upon them.

They began their terms with an eager to stand well with the Administration, and thus to procure official favors from the appointing power for their particular friends at home. Without offering a word of remonstrance they permitted Mr. Cleveland to postpone all tariff reform work for more than a year after he and they were elected. Without a word of rebuke or censure they permitted him to confer ambassadorships on ridiculous misfits, in return for large contributions to his campaign fund. Without one disapproving word they permitted him to falsify his antitrust professions and scandalize the public service by placing the Judiciary Department under the control of Olney, the Whisky Trust attorney, who now unites the office of Attorney-General of the United States with the attorneyship of railway pools and combines. In short, the Democratic members of the Fifty-third Congress have made themselves jointly responsible for every unpopular act of the Administration and its appointees, as well as for their own failure to meet the just expectations of their supporters. In this oily spirit of concession for the

sake of party harmony and unity they gave away every point their constituents expected them to fight for, and un der the plea of party necessity they permitted the Sugar Trust and a small coterie of Protection Senators to dictate the tariff bill they passed. Yet with the disastrous result of all this concession and harmony written plainly in the election returns, some of them are returning to Washington still impressed with the notion that the strength of the party can be restored by the sacrifice of its principles and pledges on the altar of harmony among the leaders. They tell us the party was held responsible for the hard times and not for its own failures

and blunders. If this idea dominates the session and many of the defeated ones are asking the Administration for places, nothing will be done to bring disgusted Democratic voters out of the brush till worse blunders by the Republican majority of the Fifty-fourth Congress scare them out in

Mayor Hasen Pingree of Detroit, who provides the poor with potatoes and is noted for other good actions, is now censured because he has caused a number of the city's horses to be chloroformed to death in order to save the expense of feeding them through the winter. The prices for horses are so low that the Mayor thinks they can be bought in the spring at less than the cost of winter feed. His critics say that he should not have chloroformed the horses, but should have given them to farmers and tredement but be doubtless understood that

away horses would still further depress the horse market, which is a very important one to stock raisers. The critics would do well to tackle some worse officer than Mayor Pingree.

The Louisville Times kindly and cour-teously explains that Mr. Carlisle allowed

teously explains that Mr. Carlisie allowed only two press representatives to be present at the opening of the bond bids because there was not room for more. Every patriot must feel a sadness stealing over him when he learns that the head of the Treasury of this great nation is without elbow room in which to open the important documents that come to him. Doubtless the newspapers of the country, had they all been aware of it, would have chipped in and hired a hall for the poor man.

It is singular that neither the dog-catcher nor the dog-poisoner ever gets the dog that invades and tears up the grass of his mas er's neighbors, keeps the granitoid walks lisfigured by his muddy tracks, and makes a unisance of himself generally. Troublesome logs and troublesome men have things oretty much their own way in town.

Doctress Kimball's proposition to build bootress Rimball's proposition to build a home for fallen men is impracticable. The large amount of acre property necessary for such an institution, and the interminable building that would be necessary, would run up the cost to figures that would appail the stoutest financiers.

As the Chinese had six generals at Port Arthur, all having equal authority, it is easy to understand their rout. Artemus Ward's regiment of brigadiers would have come up to the Chinese idea of military Walter Camp, who is called the father o

American football, has no hair whatever on the top of his head. Considering the foot-ball style of hair, it is difficult to see how Mr. Carnerie has presented to a Pittsburg

library a statue of Mercury, the tutelar delty of thieves and tricksters. It is likel that Mercury assisted in the revision of the ancient tariff schedules. A St. Louis man has obtained a patent or a device for stringing fish. If it is one that will give a fresh appearance to the fisher-man's purchases in the market, it will be in great demand.

The Maroa's enormous cargo of 18,200 bales would be more interesting to the cotton States if the price of their staple had gone up a little on her departure.

Having swallowed a nickel at so early a age, little Master Glenn, of the So Smith Russell Company, may hope to be-come a Napoleon of finance.

Happy is the invalid who has lingered along in the hope of cheaper funeral rates. He may now die in peace. There is a cut of \$2 in undertakers' prices. If the football sluggers would knock out

the fellows who write the "rah rahs" and "zip boom" idlocy their crippling game would find more toleration. *Collis Huntington seems to be confident that he will beat the Government. He has gone to the expense of a \$250,000 tomb for himself.

If the newspaper poets were to hold back their productions as long as Gray withheld his elegy, what a bleak world this would

Li Hung Chang is said to have a fortune of \$500,000,000. The old man must have been privately running an Oriental Sugar Trust. Should the decline in the value of horses to much further the horsethieves may re

When lovely woman shall have fully ac-cepted the bicycle will she nag her husband

A notable peffer passed away ate ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia. Gentleman Jim imagines that his name i

NAMES WITHHELD.

Railway Officials Conceal the Identity of Witnesses to Brown's Murder.

The Missouri Pacific officials in this city still maintain the utmost secrecy regarding the identity of the man and the woman who claim to have witnessed the murder of Pullman Conductor Brown on the Mi Pacific road in Indian Territory while rid-Pacino road in Indian Territory while rid-ing in a car directly ahead of the one of which Brown was in charge. The officials positively deny that the above woman is named Weble, or that she has been in Kan-sas City since the murder occurred. They refuse to discuss the case in any manner whatever until after the preliminary hear-ing, which comes off at Fort Smith, Ark., on Tuesday, Dec. 4.

MRS. DALTON'S FUNERAL.

The Collector of Port's Wife Laid to Best

at New London. Mrs. Lucy Dalton, wife of Hon. Richard Dalton, Collector of the Port, who died in Nw London, Ralls County, Mo., at midnight Saturday, was buried at 3 p. m. in New London, which is her old home. Mrs. Dalton was about 42 years of age, and she has been alling for the past three years. She has been very sick for the past six months and her death has been expected for some time. She succumbed to consumption. Col. Dalton has spent all the time he could spare from his official duties at his wife's bedside, and he was present when she passed away. Mrs. Dalton was a Miss McFarland, and before her marriage to the Collector ten years ago she was Mrs. Curd. She leaves two children from her first marriage, Mrs. Jennie Fisher, of Rolls County, and Walter Curd, who is in Col. Dalton's office. Col. Dalton was a widower when he was married to Mrs. Curd, and he has two sons from his first marriage, David, aged 22, and George, aged 18, who are students in St. Louis. No children were born to Col. Dalton and the late Mrs. Dalton. Their home was at Saverton, Rolls County, but Mrs. Dalton was moved to-New London when her sickness became critical. ton was about 42 years of age, and she has

Religious News.

Rev. J. M. Hoffman has been called to the astorate of the Second Christian Church, Eleventh and Tyler streets, to succeed Rev. W. W. Hopkins, whose resignation takes effect Jan. 1. Until recently Mr. Hoffman has been located at Canton, Mo.

Archbishop J. J. Kain administered the sacrament of confirmation at St. Peter's Catholic Church at Kirkwood Sunday. A procession of Catholic Knights of America, Young Men's Bodalities and parishioners met him at the station and escorted him to the priest's residence. The ceremony of confirmation was preceded by high mass. This was the Archbishop's first visit to Kirkwood. Eleventh and Tyler streets, to succeed Rev.

was the Archolshop's first visit to Kirk-wood.

The annual public meeting of the Congregational City Missionary Society was held at the First Congregational Church Sunday night. All the Congregational Churches in the city were represented. Mr. Dugald Crawford presided, and was assisted by the pastors of the various churches. The meeting was a most successful one.

Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell spoke of "Christianity on Crutches," at Central Christian Church Sunday night. He contended that Christianity is hampered by traditions, philosophical speculations and practical atheism.

theism.

Rev. Dr. Boyd of Second Baptist Church is leilvered the first of his series of lectures on Socialism Sunday night. He asked:

"Is there a social question?" and answered in the affirmative. A large audi-

ARE NOT CIVILIZED.

The Winnebago Indiana Still in Primitive State.

GROUNDS ON WHICH THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO ANNUL A LEASE.

Litigation Growing Opt of Indian Agent Peer's Artempt to Drive the Flourney Live Stock and Beal Betate Co. Out of the Winn bigoes' Lands - United States Court of Appeals.

The December term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, opened at 10 a.m., in the Circuit in the Federal Building, the ourt of Appeals room being in process of reconstruction. Judges Caldwell and Theyer were on the bench. The most important case on the docket for trial was the appeal of William H. Beck, Government Agent for the Winnebago Indians in Thurston County, Neb., from the injunction of the Federal Court for the District of Nebraska restraining Beck from driving the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Co. from the lands of the Winnebagoes, who had leased large tracts to the company for grazing purposes at 20c an acre. The defendant Beck is a captain in the 10th Cavalry, U. S. A., and he gave the Flournoy Co. notice to leave the lands before Dec. 31, 1893, but he was restrained by the injunction. R. W. Breckenridge, of Omaha, appeared as special counsel for the United States and the Indian Agent. The territory involved consists of 900 acres patented land, 34,000 acres allotted land, and 5,000 acres tribal land. The attorneys for the Flournoy Co. contended that the Winnebagoes had a right to lease their lands to whomsoever they pleased, because they enjoyed all the privileges and immunities of civilization. Counsel for the Government, on the other hand, insisted that the Winnebagoes were far from civilized. He said in his brief:

NOT CIVILIZED. "Very few of the Winnebagoes marry with license under State law. Their an-cient custom of courtship still prevails, i. e.,

negotiations are carried on by the grandnegotiations are carried on by the grandparents of contracting parties, and wives
are purchased with ponies. The "bonds of
matrimony" are with these people, even
among the more intelligent and educated,
mere ropes of sand. A man and woman
live together for a time, and simply quit
when either gets tired of the other, and
each seeks a new mate. Capt. Beck testified that he knows of one man with five
wives and one woman with three husbands.
St. Cyr, an educated, intelligent young man
30 years old, the present official interpreter,
is living with the second woman he has
married "Indian fashion," and his present
wife left another man to live with him. Mr.
Ashley says: "They run backwards and
forwards; they mix up so, and live together
a week or so, and then take other women.
Marriage and divorce as understood among
civilized people are not known among the
Winnebagoes. The degradation of their
women is absolute; the latter do the drudgery and hard manual labor. They live during the summer in houses built by the Government, or in tepees, or their allotments,
and in the winter herd together in tepees
by the Missouri River. The younger Indians have adopted in a large degree the
garb of civilized life, but the older ones
wear an incongruous mixture of both Indian and white man's clothing."

Another question involved in this suit is:
Is 'the Winnebago reservation Indian country in the meaning of the statute which authorizes the Government to use force to expel undesirable persons?

OPINIONS RENDERED.

When the court met several opinions were parents of contracting partles, and wive

OPINIONS RENDERED.

When the court met several opinions were In the case of the Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, plaintiff in error against Co. of Hartford, plaintiff in error against Samuel M. Melick, administrator of the estate of Leonard H. Robbins, deceased, defendant in error, the judgment was affirmed with costs. Dr. Leonard H. Robbins of Lincoln, Neb., took out an accident policy in the Trayelers' company which provided that the insurance did not cover suicide. The doctor died, as his administrator alleged, from a shot in the foot due to an accident. The company alleged that he cut list throat with a scalpel. The company alleged that the condition of the doctor's mind which prompted suicide was caused by the bullet wound, which produced lock-jaw.

jaw.
The question involved was whether the doctor's death was due to lock-jaw, to the bullet wound, or to the gash in the throat. The trial court rendered judgment against insurance company.

Opinions were rendered as follows:
The Syndicate Insurance Company, of
Minneapolis, Minn., plaintiff in error,
against William G. and Conrad Bohn, defendants in error; reversed and remanded.
The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, against the National Life Insurance Company of Montpeller,
Vt. affirmed. plaintin . e Insurance med.

al Life Insurance Company of Montpeller, Vt.: affirmed.

The Syndicate Insurance Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., plaintiff in error, against the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpeller, Vt., defendant in error: affirmed.

Judge Thayer gave the opinions in these four cases, which were grouped, because they involved kindred questions of the relation of mortgagees to insurance policies. In the case of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Jo Jackson, damage action for personal injuries brought by the latter, the decision of the lower court in rendering a verdict for Jackson was reversed.

the latter, the decision of in rendering a verdict for Jackson was reversed.

In the case of the Second National Bank of Aurora, Ill., a corporation, vs. Charles Basuier, John Quigley, W. H. Huff, Henry Wallace, Wilson M. Dent, John Paul and D. S. Lantaff, a suit on four promissory notes executed by the defendants, each for the sum of \$50, the ruling of the lower court that a certain clause contained in the notes destroyed their negotiability was affirmed.

In the case of Michael H. Madden vs. the County of Lancaster, a suit for damages for injuries sustained, the action of the lower court in dismissing the petition of the plaintiff was affirmed, as the suit was not brought within thirty days after the occurrence of the injury, as prescribed by law.

In the case of Levi Wilson and Maria Wilson vs. the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., growing out of the sale of morigaged property, the action of the lower court in confirming the sale was reversed by the Court of Appeals on the ground that publication was not legal.

M'CREARY'S COMMITTEE.

Matters of Great Imperiance Not Expect-

ed at This Fession. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-Repre ative McCreary, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, says that he oes not expect there will be any matters of great importance before his committee at the present session of Congress. He expects to have the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill ready to report to the House before the holiday adjournment.

Mr. McCreary also says that he has given the Nicaraguan Canal project special attention, and thinks that where Government is to expend or guarantee \$00,000 or \$100,000,000 great care should be ercised, and the Government be not rasi committed to an enterprise of such mag tude.

Resented Her Demand.

Caroline Young, colored, 40 years old, Caroline Young, colored, 49 years old, lly
ing at 1521½ Lucas ayenue, met George
Brown, also colored, who owes her som
money, it is stated, in front of her home a
2:30 p. m. yesterday and asked him for the
money. He resented the dun by striking
her with a brick-bat over the right ear,
is alleged, inflicting a wound about 3 inches
long. Dr. Fields of 1800 Morgan stress
long. Dr. Fields of 1800 Morgan stress
of ressed the wound and pronounced it not
aerious. Brown escaped. He is 30 years old
and is a coal dealer at 1530 Lucas avenue
and lives there.

FANOUS MINING SUIT.

Case of Last Chance Co. vs. Tyler Co Transferred to the Pupreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The action of the United States Supreme Court in granting the petition of the Last Chance Mining Co. for a writ of certiforari in case of the Last Chance Co. vs. the Tyler Mining Co. will have the effect of transferring to this court a litigation which has attracted much attention in the State of Idaho in the past five or six years. This case has not only become important because of the large values involved, but also because of the questions in mining law which it raises among these questions the most consequen-ial is probably as to the rights of mining claimants to follow their ledges beyon nes of their claims into the claims of their neighbors. The Tyler Co. denied the right to follow its ledges beyond the vertical lines into the Last Chance territory, and brought suit to enjoin the latter company from taking out ore which, while within its territory The case has been tried in several State

and Federal Courts. The last decision which was rendered was by the Circui Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit of the which court sustained the contention of the Tyler company. Ordinarily the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals are final but the Supreme Court has the option on reviewing, which the Circuit Court has now decided to do in the case, and it will be argued in that tribunal and still another decision made before all the mooted questions are decided.

The Tyler company contends that of the ore extracted by the Last Chance company, \$200,000 worth of property belonged to it, while the Last Chance company sets up that it has expended upwards of \$700,000 in the development of ore bodies which are now claimed by the Tyler company before the trial of this case, and had expended upwards of \$400,000 in their development work before any claim was made against them on the part of the Tyler company.

The Last Chance company is represented by W. B. Heyburn and C. S. Voorhees, and the Tyler company benator Dolph and J. R. McBride. decided to do in the case, and it will be

AWARDED \$1,000 DAMAGES.

LA PLATA, Md., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Swan, colored, who sued the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad for \$1,000, secured a verdiet for the full amount. Mrs. Swan purchased a regular ticket from Coxo to Pope's Creek. She was in ill-health and carried a 10-months-old child. Owing to an accident to the passenger coach, Mrs. Swan was compelled to ride in the baggage car, resulting, she claims, in causing permanent injury to her health.

HORSES VERY CHEAP.

waers Soil Thom at Any Price Ra

Then Feed Them Over Winter. The fact of the great depreciation in the value of horses in this section of the country has caused many of the owners o dinary animals to sell them for what they will bring at the beginning of winter, rather than incur the expense of keeping thus saved, added to that which they reeived at the sale, will be more than end to purchase an equally good animal in the the city confirm the opinion that owners of horses who have no particular use for their animals during the winter months are wise In adopting the above course. During the last year ordinary driving and work horses have dropped in value nearly 50 per cent, and a good driving horse that a short time ago brought \$105 can now be bought for about \$60. This state of affairs is largely due to the almost universal use of electricity and cables as motive power for street railroads. The animals which these companies used to buy in large numbers, many of which are sound in every particular, are now sold for almost any price they will bring. in adopting the above course. During the

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

A. Dillon in the City to Adjust Their

Dillon of Downes, Kan., Chairman of the Joint Protective Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for Mis souri Pacific lines, is in St. Louis for the purpose of adjusting a dispute between Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain yard fire-

The Iron Mountain firemen complain that the transfer crews operating between the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain yards are composed wholly of Missouri Pacific men. "This," said Mr. Dillon, "has been the case for a year or more, business not justifying the employment of a special transfer service."

Mr. Dillon is here to investigate the matter and see if satisfaction cannot be given

FROM THE NOTE BOOKS.

nieresting Incidental Skeighes of the Daily Work of Newsgathering.

EPH'S INVITATION .- The following postal card, addressed to "Charles Swie lest Park Cotorage," was picked up recently

in Forest Park:

DEAR SIR—Yourself and your friend are cordialy invited To attend the grand opening on Monday Night nov 12 at the Moys clab house Exchange Saloon all kinds of refrancests will be served in abundance at no 611 spruce street Chief Engle Eph houston prop John Jackson Manager.

W M OWENS Advisor

DON'T HANKER AFTER IT.-Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Estep don't like pos sum. His friend Judge Claiborne for some sum. His friend Judge Claiborne for some time has been explaining to Estep how delicious a good possum properly served is. A few days ago Judge Claiborne purchased a fine fat possum and had it cooked at a restaurant near the Four Courts. He invited Estep to dine with him on the possum. Claiborne pitched into the possum for all that it was worth, or, sather, pitched the possum into him. Estep was not so favorably impressed with the possum, but out of courtesy to the Judge ate some of it. He has regretted it ever since, but particularly the night following the dinner. He went home and to bed, but not to sleep. He tossed about most of the night unable to get rid of the disagreeable sensation in his stomach. When he appeared at his office the next morning his face wore a drawn expression. He got his system in order by dieting himself for several days on crackers, but he says that he will never eat possum again.

DRUG CLERKS .- "The hours of a drag

GREASING STEAMSHIPS .- "The great ! wenter, Edison, is now at work on a pian to grouse the sides of steamships so that they can gliae through the water more readily," remarked a Pine street steamship agent to the reporter. "According to Edison the friction of sait water and its constituents is much mare than is generally believed, and if

ITS LAST DAYS.

The Second Session of the Fifty-Third Congress.

Scenes in the Capitol During the Opening at Noon To-Day.

LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES APPLAUDED AS THEY CAME IN.

ate and House-Most of the Promipent Members of Both Branches to Their Scale-"Plowers for the Living and Flowers for the Dead"-Card to

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The open-ing of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress made the big marble Capitol building a center of interest to-day. Early in the day the corridors began to fill with the crowd which is always attracted by the opening of Congress. There was added interest, owing to the political revolution which had recently occurred; but it was not the surging mass of humanity such as sometimes marks the great events of Congress. The President's message was to be presented in both Houses, and this meant that there could be no sharp debates, as the two hours, during the reading of the mes-

The crowd seemed to be drawn to the that the recent political storm had made its marks most apparent. The galleries were well filled, though not overcrowded, and the spectators showed an eager interes in the arrival of each conspicuous figure the floor. Congressional veterans who had spent a good share of their lives in the House of Representatives came into it for their final session, the recent tidal wave having retired most of the leaders of the

among the defeated, and they joined with the members of the minority in good natur-ed sallies across the middle aisle, which is the political dead line. Representative Holman, of Indiana, was one of the first to appear. He was greeted warmly by his old friends, and then went to his seat and busiied himself with the business of the day. Occasionally there was a round of applause as some leader of note made his appearance and Burrows-were not among the early ar-

until those party favorites put in an appearance.

In the Senate there was another crowd which filled the galleries without crowding. A new rule has been put into operation limiting the reserve galleries to the use of those personally introduced by Senators instead of those holding cards of admission. The Senators were late in arriving, and some of those who had been most conspicuous in recent public events, notably Senator Hill, of New York, were absent. The usual dignity and decorum which marks all Senate proceedings kept the galleries from showing their manifestations of approval which marked the opening of the House wession.

The House was called to order promptly at noon. At that time the chamber was well filled. Many of the desks were strewn with flowers. One of the House wits said, commenting on the elaborate floral display: "Flowers for the living and flowers for the dead." Many of the floral piecs were lafge and handsome.

and handsome.

On the desk of ex-Speaker Reed was an immense ship of state, sent, as the card attached to it affirmed, by a protectionist. "Advocate as you have," it read, "protection to American labor, and the ship of state will guide you into a haven of peaceful waters."

ful waters."
On the desk of Representative Linton of Michigan was a large floral school-house, the compliment of the A. P. A. organization for his championship of the public-school

system.

Many other handsome pieces adorned the desks. On the Democratic side there were desks. On the Democratic side there were flowers for Messrs. Springer, Dunphy, Snod-gras, Cooper of Florida, Rusk of Maryland, Layton of Ohio, Stone and Caruth of Ken-tucky and Tracey and Campbell of New York; while on the Republican side the desks of Messrs. Boutelle, Dingley, Grosve-nor, Quigg, Harter, Henderson of Iowa, Dolliver and Payne were smothered with flowers.

Dolliver and Payne were smothered with flowers.
Shortly before 12 o'clock Mr. Reed's towering form was espied as he came down the center, dressed in a conventional black frock coat. Instantly the babble of voices was drowned in a ringing cheer from his party associates. The cheer was taken up and echoed by the galleries. Mr. Reed, with a radiant face, bowed his acknowledgments.

and ecnoed by the galteries. Ar. Accounts a radiant face, bowed his acknowledgments.

A moment later Representative Wilson of West Virginia, and the author of the tariff bill, was enthusiastically greeted by his associates, the Democrats responding with lip and hand to his appearance.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12, Speaker Crisp entered the hall from the lobby and ascended the rostrum. A burst of applause signalised his entrance. With several hard bangs of the gavel, the Speaker restored order, and the second session of the Fifty-third Congress had begun. All the members stood with reverently bowed heads while Rev. Bagby, the Chaplain of the House, invoked the divine blessing, and then, in accordance with the rule, the roil was called to officially ascertain the presence of a quorum. As the clerk struggled through the long roil-call the members on the floor resumed their conversation, and for the next half hour the hall fairly hummed with voices.

IN THE SENATE.

Called to Order Promptly at N con by Vi

President ftevenson. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-Promptly at 12 o'clock Vice-President Stevenson called the Senate to order and Chaplain Milat 12 o'clock Vice-President Stevenson called the Senate to order and Chaplain Milburn in elequent terms offered the opening prayer. He referred feelingly to the critical illness through which the daughter of the, Vice-President had safely passed.

On the motion of Mr. Ransom (Dem.) of North Carolina, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to give the usual notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee offered the customary resolution asking that a committee be named for the notification of the President that the Senate was in session and ready to receive such communications as he might wish to make.

On the adoption of the resolution the presiding officer named Messra. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee and Manderson (Rep.) of Nebraska as the committee.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution which was adopted, providing that the daily sessions of the Senate begin at 12 noon.

The Vice-President then directed a roll call, which developed the presence of sixty-six Senators, considerably, more than a quorum.

ributes, which gave a touch of color a the black garbs. On the desk of Mr. v of California, was a tall cluster of red and on that of Mr. Martin, of Kans arge spray of la France roses. Messrs. Gorman, Voorhees, Harris, lor, Gallinger, Shoup and Hansbrough also remembered with handsome cli-of flowers. of flowers.

Mr. Brice, of Ohio, was also the recipient of flowers after the session opened.

CLEVELAND AT THE WHITE HOUSE His First Visit to Washington for Two

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Cleveland came to the White House at 10 o'clock this morning. It was the first visit to the city for two weeks. He was met by Mr. Thurber. The President looked very well considering the severe illness he has suffered from, and the only outward sign of his ailment is the pronounced limp which characterized his walk from the carriage into the house. characterized his walk from the carriage into the house.

Probably because his coming had not been generally expected there were very few callers at the White House in the morning, the only one of note being Representative Catchings of Mississippi, who, in behalf of the Speaker, came to inquire whether the President would receive the Committee of Notification at the White House.

GRIDIRON ECHOES.

No More Annual Games to Be Played in New York.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.-The ances are excellent that Saturday's Yale-Princeton game is the last which will be played in New York for many years. The entire student body and the Yale faculty were supremely disgusted at the action of Supt. Byrnes in sending Police Inspectors to the game to watch for brutality, and as the faculty has constantly protested against playing the annual game in New York, it s more than probable that a smaller city will be selected in 1895.

The success of the sons of old Eli is regarded here as a vindication of Yale football and shows clearly that the scientific Yale game, if enforced by public sentiment ind a watchful referee, preventing any semblance of slugging, is superior to any football in America. New Haven people cannot see why University of Pennsylvania has an exceptional team. The best the Quakers could do to Princeton was to win by 12 points, while Yale doubled that figure Satarday. It is considered that Pennsylvania failed to score against Harvard Thanksgiving Day as long as the Harvard players were not disabled, and failed to cross the goal line till Capt. Emmons and the Harvard backs had retired. Pennsylvania barely escaped being shut out by Cornell and won by a single touch-down

by a single touch-down.

As soon as Saturday's game was over
Yale men began to run their thoughts to next year's team. Capt. Hinkey, Butterworth. Armstrong, Adee, Beard, McCrea, Stillman and Hickok graduate. With eight Yale players gone Harvard and Princeton should have an easy time next year. But terworth has played but three years, as he was simply a member of his freshman eleven in his freshman year, and he may return to Yale for a law course,

FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. J. L. Soudder. a Jersey City Clergeyman, Approves of Foot Ball. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-Rev. John L. Scuder of Jersey City went to see the Yale-Princeton foot-ball game and preached about it at the Jersey City Tabernacle last

"Hearing that football was degenerating into slugging matches and was no longer fit for the eyes of fair ladies to behold, I resubject and draw my own conclusions. said he, "I went to Manhattan field expecting to see twenty-two human battering rams engage in flepdish combat, but rams engage in flepdish combat, but imagine my surprise when I saw nothing that New England deacons of the

could not approve.

'The match was a manly contest between perfect gentlemen, and it was rough, of course, but in no wise brutal. The players

rubber.

"No one was carried off dead and no serious injuries occurred. The match was a great contrast to the brutal Yale-Hervard game, which was played a week previous and precipitated such prompt and universal condemnation. It showed the instantation of the property o lic press. Foot ball tactics were revolutionized in a single week.

"If foot ball is a rough game it is especially rough on the spectators, many of whom, by unusual exposure, run the risk of catching pneumonia. Once in a while we read of a foot ball player being badly hurt or killed, but my conviction is that death does more damage on the grand stand than among those who take part in the game."

BALDWIN AND BRIEN.

The Millionatre Turiman Will Stand by SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.-The ex-

citement attendant upon the investigation of several men connected with the Sana Anita Stable has about died out, despite the Anits Stable has about died out, despite the action of the Board of Stewards of the California Jockey Club. Wm. Brien is still head trainer for the stable. E. J. Baldwin, ewner of the Santa Anita horses, has condence in Brien. He thinks the Board of Stewards made a mistake in warning Brien off the track.

"There is no evidence against Brien." Said Mr. Baldwin. "A triding circumstance has been made to work against my trainer, and I propose to stand by him. There are other tracks in the United States beside San Francisco. In my opinion all the in-and-out running of Rey el Santa Anita was due to Duff. The young man grew up with the stable, and was doubtless disappointed that he was not promoted to head trainer when I made a change. I have discharged Duff, but I propose to retain Brien."

No turf writer has told the dishonesty of horse-owners aption of the betting-ring mo an Arthur Bowers. Two years of the thing the state of the state of

RESS OF ALL AGES.

Respt That of Mother Eve's Day Will Be Shown.

THE FOUR HUNDRED'S LATEST SOCIETY CHABITY CONCERT.

so of the Conturies and the Ma tions Will Be Exhibited in New York at an Immense Cost for the Aid of Charitable Institutions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—All international display of costumes is the newest enterprise of the charitable section of the Four Hun-

is expected to be instructive, and to give birth to new fangled ideas

If dress, milinery and jewel ornaments.

The gowns of all the historic grand
lames and professional beauties will be
seen as fashloned according to the requirements of their day, and the great dudes of history will be represented in costumes exactly as the tailors of those times would

The result of all this glorification of dres It is believed, will be a better understanding of the principles of artistic drapery.

The immediate sponsors of the undertaking are the Young Women's Christian Association and St. James Mission, and the exhibition will be given in Madison Square Garden from March 8 to March 16, 1895.

The officers of the Young Women's Christian Association are: President, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe; First Vice President, Miss M. A. Stimson; Second Vice President Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard; Treasurer, Miss E ningham; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Emma Van Buren; Corresponding Secre-tary, Mrs. B. F. Watson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr.

officers of the St. James Mission President, Mr. Gerald N. Stanton are: President, Mr. Gerald N. Stanton; Vice President Mr. Everett P. Wheeler; Treasurer, Mr. Joseph H. Sterling; Secretary, Mr. Stuart G. Nelson.

The Board of Trustees for the exhibition consists of Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D.D., Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Mr. Louis A. Jackson, Mr. William H. H. Hume, Mr. Henry Batjer, Mr. Gerald N. Stanton, Mr. Joseph H. Sterling, Mr. Stuart G. Nelson, Mr. Charles J. Spencer, Mr. George P. Benjamin.

jamin. The object of the exhibition is to show the evolution of the present style of dress, and for this purpose 500 figures will be exhibited, each representing some period in history that denoted a change of costume. These historical costumes will be one of the main features of the exposition, but the show of modern dresses will be no less interesting and will astonish people possessing even the most elaborate wardrobes.

During the Fourteenth Century sleeves became very narrow at the top and so wide and long at the bottom that they touched the floor. The coat also became gradually shorter and more elaborate.

Women during the Thirteenth Century wore an under and over dress, the upperpart of which was very close fitting, showing every outline of the figure. Both skirts were rather scant, and the over skirt was looped so as to show the under garment.

In the Fourteenth Century the bodice of the dress, was divided from the skirt and of a different material. The bodice was cut away from the neck, and was very much trimmed.

away from the neck, and was very much trimmed.

During the fifteenth century the dress was cut away at the neck, and finally the bodice took the shape of a very decollette affair, with the neck cut square. The sleeves began to widen, and showed an under sleeve, which was generally of some soft white stuff. The shirt was generally used by women. Sometimes it was cut at the neck, the same as the bodice, and sometimes it was allowed to come, over the bodice with a large collar.

The head dress at first was very simple. It consisted of a cloth draped around the head more for protection than ornament. Later on, however, the head dress became more ridiculous. Women wore immense things resembling horns, some of which were draped with veils brought around the neck in fantastic wraps.

The costume of the French, Germans and Italians underwent about the same and Italians underwent about the fame

things resembling horns, some, of which were draped with veils brought around the neck in fantastic wraps.

The costume of the French, Germans and Italians underwent about the same changes as the English from the thifteenth to the fifteenth century. The knights in these days wore over their armor a surtout, which was decorated in the front with the cost of arms, and on account of this was in variegated colors. This also explains the custom of wearing trousers with legs of different hese.

The shoes of this period were made like the form of the foot, but later they were made slightly pointed. The point grew gradually longer until they had to be held by chains which were carried in the hands or fastened to the belt.

The end of the Fifteenth Century was eventful. America was discovered; a way to India was found; marriages between the French and English dynasties took place. Then the various styles of dressing ceased to be national and became general, with Germany as the leader of fashion.

The first style created by the Germans for men was a costume consisting of a very full coat which reached to the knees; over this a sleeveless coat was worn, sometimes hort and sometimes long.

During the Sixteenth Century the style in the dress of women began to improve. The train grew short again and more coant. The sleeves were much smaller, and were slashed and puffed showing another color beneath.

A dress worn by Queen Elizabeth at this

the slashed and puffed showing another deres worn by Queen Ellisabeth at this means worn by Queen Ellisabeth at this means made with a very full skirt and slaborately decorated bodice. The skirt bodice were strictly separated and the in was short. The sleeves were very full of striped material. The collar was impered and richly embroidered, and the neck out very low. The front of the skirt trimmed with lace and jewels.

It is sentlemen of this period wore a short cet reaching to the waist, the front of the was wadded and came to a point. The was wadded and came to a point. The shoulders a cape was worn. The dress was shaped at the brim like the stripe in the crown.

It is not be seventeenth century that another revolution in costumes. The Thirty-Year War the French took in the thirty-Year war the thirty-Year war the French took in the thirty-Year war the thirty-Year war the French took in the thirty-Year war the French took in the thirty-Year war the thirty-Year war the French took in the thirty-Year war the thirt

THE OPENING OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON FINDS THE

E. JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS CIFTS,

SILVER NOVELTIES In great variety-Hat Marks, Key Rings, Scent Bottles, Tie Clasps, Book Marks, Toilet Articles, etc., etc.

RICH JEWELRY-Diamond Pendants, Czarina Ornaments, Wreath Pins, Marquise Rings, Scarf Pins, etc., etc. ARTICLES OF UTILITY Silver Table Ware, Carving Sets, Baking Dishes, Chafing Dishes, Pearl-Handled Knives, Clocks, Shell Combs,

Silver-Mounted Pocket Books, Opera Glasses, Watches, Cut Glass, etc., etc. CHRISTMAS CARDS of new, beautiful and unique designs. An examination of their large of otion is solicited. Orders from a distance will receive careful and prompt attention.

OLIVE AND SIXTH.

the first copied by other nations. The jacket was longer than formerly, the trousers reached to the knee again, the sieeve had only one slash and this was filled in with another color. The hat was large and trimmed with feathers. The collar was of lace and a cape was worn. In Louis XIV's reign men wore skirts for the first time since the long garb had been discarded. The jacket was very short, and did not even reach the waist line. Under this was a full skirt all puffed and draped with costly laces, which came to the knee. Trousers were worn under the skirt. A cape was also worn with this costume. About this time wigs in natural colors were introduced in France. The bodice of the women again became short, with only a few inches below the waist line. Shoulders were very much in evidence, and the sleeves were very much puffed and draped.

Shoulders were very much in evidence, and the sleeves were very much puried and draped.

During the latter reign of Louis XIV. men began to wear the square coat with skirt very full and with pleats in the back. The sleeves had large cuffs and the waist-coat was much embroidered and resembled the outer garment. Knee breeches were worn, and a very large hat turned up on both sides and covered with plumes completed this costume.

The street dress of women was nearly of the same cut as that of the men. The full double skirt of the preceding period changed to a very voluminous affair and was nearly all of brocade. It was draped with lace, puffed and much trimmed.

Powdered wigs for women, which later grew to great dimensions, were introduced during the reign of Louis XV. During the period of Louis XVI the square-cut coat for men became less full and was cut away in front. The waist was also made much shorter. At this period the hoop was superseded by the Watteau style, which was best illustrated in this country in the time of Washington.

During the French Revolution men wore long breeches, first to the calf, then to the ankle and later to the length of the present day. The coat gradually took the form of the modern swallowiad, with the waist shorter and tails longer. The necktie was a most important affair at this time. It was very elaborate and large and was worn so high that the chin was almost concealed. The ladies adopted the Greek dress during the French Revolution, but, as it was considered too loose, they added a narrow belt which was worn well up to the breast. From this fashion came the short-waisted Empire

These historical costumes will be one of the main features of the swingling of Louis XVI the square-cuit cost the main features of the swingling of the swingli

ohn Carleson, Syrested on that Charge,

Fald to Bave Confessed. John Carleson, who lives at 306 Levee, was arrested at Levee and Clark avenue about 8:30 a. m. by Officers Huffman and Goetz of the Central District on suspicion of stealing a gas generator val-ued at \$300 from the St. Louis Carbonic ued at \$300 from the St. Louis Carbonic Acid Gas Co., 23 South Commercial street. The generator was stolen this morning from in front of the company's office and was found completely demolished in the rear of Carleson's home. Carleson, the officers state, admitted breaking the generator and said he wanted kindling wood and the metal, the latter to seil.

The Medern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Loss Overbeard. GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 2.—Peter Dooley, formerly from Louisville, Ky., Captain of the Jetty Company's water

barge, was lost overboard Wednesday be-tween Galveston and the mouth of Buffalo Bayou and drowned. Homeseekers' Excursion

Dec. 4 and 18 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. will sell round-trip tickets to all points in Missouri south of Boonville, and to Kansas and Texas points, at very low rates. For particulars apply at 103 North Broadway, or Broadway Station,

Peard'ing for Ber 'on.

Mrs. Maria Rodgers of Sixty-first and Lombard streets, West Phiadelphia, writes o Chief Harrigan to have her son, Morris, a machinist, located. He is supposed to be in St. Louis, and a man answering his description formerly lived at 1125 North Twelfth street, this city, but moved, and his whereabouts at present are unknown.

Ha f Para FEourelons, By B. & O. S. W. Railway Dec. 4. Call at 106 N. Broadway or Union Station, or ad-dress J. M. Chesbrough, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, for particulars.

Fire Department Rore- Killed.

While responding to an alarm from Jeffer-on avenue and Hickory streets, one of the orses of Truck Company No. 1 fell and troke its left leg on Jefferson avenue, be-ween Albion place and Park avenue. The nimal was afterward killed.

Round trip one fare tickets will be sold Dec. 4 by B. & O. B. W. Railway to South-restern points. Call at ticket offices, 105 N. broadway or Union Station.

CRIES FOR HELP.

Horman Burkhardt Uttered Them and

Officers Huffman and Goetz at 2 a. m. ar ested Thomas Finn and Dan Horstman at Second and Poplar streets on the charge of highway robbery. The officers were in the vicinity of Second and Plum streets at the above hour, when they heard cries for help. Running to the scene they found Herman Burkhart of 3000 North Broadway leeding from a bad scalp wound. He told hem he had been assaulted and robbed and pointed to two men running south on Sec and captured them. They proved to be Finn and Horstman. Burkhart alleges he was robbed of 70 cents. A warrant will be ap-plied for charging highway robbery.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

Labore.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.-A dispatch from Lahore says the Governor General of India made an important speech there yesterday evening. After paying tribute to the loy-alty, devotion and courage of the Punjabees serving in the army, Lord Eigin continued: "We have no ambition for conquest or for the extension of our boundaries. From a

EDWARD SWIFT CONET

May Turn Out to Be the Wanderer Discovered by De Vice.

LOS ANGELES. Cal., Dec. 3.-Recent observations at the Mount Lowe Observa tory indicate that the Edward Swift comet discovered by the son of Prof. Swift at that observatory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, may turn out to be the famous lost comet discovered by De Vico at Rome on

August 22, 1844, just half a century ago.

The orbit of De Vico's comet was computed by Bruno and found to be within that of Jupiter, its aphelion closely approach ing the orbit of the giant planet and its perihelion lying just within the orbit of the earth. Its period was a trifle less than five and a half (5.459) years and it should have reappeared nine times since its discovery has returned it was never seen. The researches of M. Leverrier indicated that it was identical with the comet observed by ahlere at Paris in 1878, though it was not detected at any one of the many returns to perhilion which must have taken place in the interim. There was one rather peculiar feature about De Vico's comet; its orbit was direct and it was inclined only 2 degs. 54m. and 56s. to the elliptic, the inclination eing less than that of the planet Venus and far less than that of any other comet iscovered in the present century.

discovered in the present century.

Now, the inclination of the Edward Swift comet is about 3 degs., or only 6m. greater than De Vico's, and Dr. Barnard of the Lick Observatory, who has been studying it through his great 38-inch refractor, suggests that it is identical with the long-lost comet of De Vico, which would be just about due at this time, being its ninth periodical return since 1844. The difference in inclination mght be accounted for by perturbations arising from being slightly swerved from its true course by the powerful attraction of some of the planets it has approached in its mighty journeyings through space.

erful attraction of some of the planets it has approached in its mighty journeyings through space.

If if proves to be the lost comet, astronomers will be keenly interested in its career, and if it were not so faint they would be observing it in all parts of the world. Prof. Barnard can scarcely discern it with his 12-inch glass and Eastern astronomers have not been able to detect if as yet.

It is probable that the comet is receding from the sun and the earth, and Dr. Bwift estimated that it is now about 120,000,000 miles away, or three times the distance of the planet Mars in October.

Thrown From a Car.

Henry Bradshaw, of 4203 Evans avenue, reported to the police of the Sixth Precinct that on Sunday morning about 10:30 o'clock, while riding on the rear platform of a Citizons' Line trailer near Goode avenue, the car gave a sudden start forward, forcing him backward over the dashboard. To stop himself Bradshaw caught the conductor, but both fell to the ground. Bradshaw was badly injured about the hips.

MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE KING OF COREA

Continued From Pirst Page.

the glittering black eyes of the Queen peer

the glittering black eyes of the Queen peering through an opening in the screen. It was she who unveiled her bosom to deceive her foes in 1884, crying also: "See, would the Queen of Corea of the glitter of the glitte

As I left the palace grounds the King sent a message to remind me that he depended a great deal upon the friendship of the United States.

Pak Yong Hio came to Seoul a few days ago with a guard of Japanese policemen. Pak is a great Corean rebel, who has been living for ten years in exile in Japan. His arrival in the capital at a time when the King was almost without guards terrorrized the court. I knew Pak personally, and have traveled with him. He is a sprightly, quickwitted man, with a large white helmet, thin legs and the strut of a god. He is the sonin-law of the late King. In 1884 Pak and Kim Ok Kiun, afterwards assassinated by a Corean in Shanghal, organized a plot to destroy all the Mins and their chief supporters and re-establish the Government of an anti-Chinese basis. The Queen, who is a Min, a woman of rare strategic talent and almost tigerish courage, was also marked out as a victim. The timid, sweet-faced King was to be saved, but reduced to the position of a puppet in the hands of the conspirators. The Tai Won Kun, father of the King and the enemy of all progress, was in China. That fearful event is now a matter of history, and I only mention it to explain my interview with the King to-day.

During a banquet to celebrate the establishment of a Corean postal system, at which the foreign ministers and many high officers of the Government were present, an alarm of fire was given. It is the duty of the Corean Commander-in-Chief to be present at all fires, and Prince Gen. Min yong lieft the banquet to investigate the alarm. He was cut down by assassins in the darkness. Dr. Henry D. Allen, now Secretary of the American legation here, bound up his wounds and saved his life. Meanwhile Pak Yong Hio, Kim Ok Kun, and other Liberal leaders hurried to the himsters instantly. The King compiled, but as fast as the entrance to the palace they were beheaded. By this time Japan-The whole populacers have a fact on the colonity their chairs at the entrance to the palace and be recored him into retirement.

I ken have

emed to go to the establish his authority by soldiers and establish his authority by force.

The King had a scanty guard and few The King had a scanty guard and few arms; but for once he showed courage, and arms; but for once he showed currence, and communicated the facts to the American and the Russian Ministers. Then the King and the Russian Ministers had become the that the United states had become the King must for the sake of Corea, dether king sake of Corea, dether k

CLOTHING ON CREDIT. CLOAKS ON CREDIT.



ON CREDIT! You must have something to keep the wind and the wet and the cold out-and we've got 'em! Got 'em in every grade and color! Got 'em at every price 'em for you! Got 'em on Credit! On Credit! On Credit!

(And we don't charge you a cent more because it is credit — don't charge you interest — don't require security.)

We have put on some extra salesmen -several very handsome and polite young men to show the Ladies'

CLOKS AND WRAPS. And the plain, middle-aged, settled fellows to fit you in your NEW SUIT, OVERCOAT OR ULSTER.



has the courage of a lion and the energy of a steam engine. He hates the Queen and the Mins. He also secretely hates the Japanese. His ambition is to place his grandson, Gen Ye, Commander-In-Chief of the Corean army, on the throne. Just now, the Won Kun is in control of affairs by favor of the Japanese; but it is well known that the great Tonghak movement, in the south, derives its strength from his failure to oppose it. Corea for the Goreans is his policy.

JAMES CREELMAN.

AFTER 23 YEARS

Father and Son Reunited - January Grand-Jury-Se leville News.

Thomas Johnson of Odin, Ill., found his father, William Johnson, at the St. Clair County Poor Farm, having learned by accident recently that the latter was an inmate of the institution. He had not seen his father for twenty-three years, and had been ignorant of his whereabouts during all that time. A few days ago he learned from a relative of County Farm Superintendent Owens that a man who was probably his father was living at the farm, and he came to Belleville to investigate. He visited the farm, and there was a happy

ably his father was living at the farm, and he came to Belleville to investigate. He visited the farm, and there was a happy meeting when father and son came together. When the son departed he was accompanied by his father, who will be cared for by him hereafter.

The following named persons have been appointed members of the January Grandjury: Julius Schalter of O'Fallon, J. A. Bornman of St. Clair, J. B. Harbaugh of Prairie du Long, W. J. Clucas of Lebanon, J. P. Smith of Freeburg, William Higgins of Smithton, C. Blebel of Mascoutah, Frank Loupinot of Centerville Station, F. B. Ettling of Millstadt, John Schwarz of Stockey, John Lutton of Sugar Loaf, R. J. Cole of Stites, John Patton of Fayetteville, Henry Seith of Lenzburg, Henry Fries of Shiloh Valley, George Muehlhausen of Engelman, Henry Oberniefermann of Caseyville, Richard Roe and John Benner of East St. Louis, L. A. Vogel and William Kuhn of Belleville, Paul Vollmer of New Athens, W. K. Nelson of Marissa.

The ladies who are preparing to found a new hospital have formed an association and appointed a committee to procure a charter. They will hold a meeting the 15th inst. to transact further business. The plan of purchasing the Brosius property has been abandoned, and it is probable that a new building will be erected. The officers of the association are: Mrs. W. C. Kueffner, President; Mrs. W. H. Powell, Secretary, and Mrs. J. A. Day, Treasurer, Charles Pilette, aged 10, fell from a chair at St. Agnes' Orphan Asylum and broke his left arm.

The members of the Kronthal Liedertafel Society have moved their quarters from Knoebel's Hall to the old library building on South Jackson street.

Prof. W. M. Bryant of the St. Louis High School will lecture on "Wealth and Worth" at the Court-house at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Sociological Society.

John G. Kettler, formerly of Belleville, died at Red Bud, aged 36 years.

Mrs. Louis Grossman and Miss Olga Vollrath of St. Louis are the guests of Mrs. Casper Roth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Terrell of Holden, Mo., w

Cannady for creating a disturbance on Main street.

Mrs. Anton Albrecht was injured about the head by a fail at her home in South Belleville.

Justice Guentz fined Bessie Gilmore \$10 for keeping a house of ill-fame.

The right foot of Louis Mink, 11-year-old son of John Mink, residing on South Spring street, was pierced by a pitchfork prong. County Physician Wangelin removed the prong and dressed the wound.

George E. Lary, Lyman Swancutt and Bissell Thomas will attend a meeting of the Episcopalian Synod at Cairo this week.

The Misses Lorey gave a euchre party in honor of Miss Anna Dreher of Pomona, Cal.

honor of Miss Anna Dreher of Pomona, Cal.

The Cairo Short Line train to St. Louis which formerly passed here at il a. m. now leaves 9:56.

The Misses Roeder entertained a company of friends at a progressive euchre party.

St. Paul's Literary Society gave an entertainment at the church hall.

A little child of Y. F. Reis was severely scalded by the accidental overturning of a vessel of hot water.

Poor Commissioner W. G. Hill expended 120 last month for fuel and provisions.

Mrs. Sammel Prior of Pike County is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Robert Lynch.

The sparrow killing season in Illinois is now open, and for two months a bounty of 2 cents apiece will be paid for the heads of the birds.

John Traynor sequitred LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—John Tray-nor, Jr., who killed Distiller Ike Davidson and badly wounded Lew Sharpe in front of the Leland Hotel several weeks ago, was acquitted.

On Dec. 4 the B. & O. S. W. Railway will sell round trip tickets to Southeastern soints at one fare. Call its N. Proadway, or Julian St. Lines.

Winter Suits Some bargains you read about don't materialize under inspection. It's different here. You'll find these chance for you!

400 Men's

\$15 and \$18

suits the finest of \$15 and \$18 qualities. Thoroughly made in perfect style. It's a splendid bargain buying

> Cuts in Shoes!

Odd sizes Men's \$5 and \$6.50 hand made Cordovan, Calf and Kangaroo Shoes being closed out

At \$3.50 500 Pairs Men's heavy \$3 Calf Shoes, all sizes,



100-plece Genuine Vienna China Dinner Sets. Choice of two beautiful new patterns, decorated in gold and colors. A great bargain at \$25, but we will sell a limited quantity

For \$15!

See Our Furnishing Goods Window for

Fine 25c Merino Sox at 17c! Seamless Sox at 7c! 75c Unlaundered White Shirts at 38c1 35c Suspenders at 23cl

The J. L. Hudson Company

S. E. Cor. Broadway and Locust.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Best Christmas Gift

r the best addition to one's own library is WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY Standard of the U. S. Gov't Print-ing Office, the U.S. Supreme Court and of nearly all the School books. Warmly commended by every State Superinten-dent of Schools, and thousands of other Educators.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishe Springfield, Mass., U.S. A. Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pa

FOR CONGRESS

Bard of Shanty Hill' Declares Hersfel

HONESDALE, Pa., Dec. 3.-Sarah Kel of this place, known as "The Bard of Shanty Hill," has anounced herself a cand ate to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the death of Congressman Wright. She wants the Republican nomi nation because they have a large majority As to principle she thinks there is little difference between the parties on the tariff. aspirants from Wayne County and received

She has visited a number of Congressional aspirants from Wayne County and rebelved their promise not to run against her. She wears a white ribbon and expects the Prohibition vote, but at the same time she claims that she can carry the liquor vote, because she is in favor of reducing the license fee. She makes the usual fair promises of the politician and deliberately hints that being possessed of many charms, the Republicans would not be so ungaliant as to refuse a big appropriation for an orphan asylum here. She is German, and having married an Irishman who was a soldier in the late war, she thinks she should receive the German, Irish and soldier vote.

Her declaration is: "With malice toward none and charity toward all, I hereby pledge myself to work for the interests of all the industries, beneficiary institutions and other best interests of the people of my district, and also for a just appropriation for the proposed hospital here." She has two special reasons for desiring to go to Congress. First, she wishes to get the pension to which she says she is entitled as a solder's widow. She made a trip to Washington several years ago and has written considerable poetry. If she can be elected to Congress she expects to accomplish her purposes, and in 1896 she will be a candidate for President, with Gov. Flower for Vice-President if she takes the Democratic nomination, and John Sherman, if the Republican.

Mrs. Winslew's Roething Syrup reduces inflammation while Children are Teething. 25c a bottle. A Bree for \$10,000.

HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 3.—The managers of Joe Patchen and Ryland T., have decided to run a match for \$10,000 between the above horses at Dallas, Tex., Saturday, Dec. 8. Facts About Catarrh FIRST-It is a constitutional disease. This

is admitted by the leaders in the med-loal profession.

COND—It requires a constitutional rem-edy. This follows as a matter of logi-

This is shown by hundreds of testi-monials, which prove that Hood's sale Cures

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC-TO-NIGHT! MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25c, 50c.

The Only Novelty in Town! The Reigning Comedy Sensation of Europe and America. FIRST TIME HERE,

By Brandon Thomas. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.

Ar See for yourself what New York, Bos-on and Chicago have been laughing at. Night Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LEWIS MORRISON.

Grand Scoole Effects, superior Costuming, Wonderful bleetric Asveities. The Brock Next Week-Nat C. Goodwin. HE HAGAN A Country Sport.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, 25c and 50c. Next week-Donnelly and Girard. HAVLIN'S-TU-NIGHT N. S. WOOD

Orphans of New York.
Popular prices—15c, 25e, 35c, 50e and 75c,
Next Week—Adross the Potomac. STANDARD-TO-NIGHT AT & AN DEVERE'S OWN COMPANY

Sam Devere and 11 his Specialty Acts. Kext week-May Howard Company. HOPKINS' POPE'S THEATER. NO STOPS Continuous Show All for WAITS WAITS 10c, 20c, 80c.

NINTE | CBYSTAL | See Yoursel onlive. MAZE. | Others Do.

RACING . AT THE Madison Race Course

- TO-MORROW. Trains leave foot of Clive atreet for ery 10 minutes commencing at 11:30 a. Racing commences at 2:30. Bookmaking on all foreign events.

NOT IN THE COMBINE. See rates; finest carriages. Theater trips, \$2,55 depot, \$1.50; party calls, \$3.50; funerals, \$4. Te 7,548. Cor. 36th and Locust \$1.

DEATHS.

ELLERBE.—At the University of Virginis day, Dec. 1, about 1 p. m., Alex W. son of C. P. Ellerbe, aged 18 years.

Due notice of funeral will be given,

RRMERT—John Peter Ermert, beloved busing of Barbara Ermert, nee Bustines, Dec. 2.

10 a. n., after a linguring lilness, aged year loomin and 6 days.

1. Treeday, Dac. 4, et 2:30 a. ss., free.

No. 710 Geyer arease. Friends loomers and Cheinsaft savers.

Situations Wanted-Males. hree lines (20 words), & cents; each additione

-Young man wants sit. of any kind. Add

Help Wanted -Males. & cents per line each insertion.

A DDRESSES of your neighbors wanted; \$10 per 1,000 cash paid plain writers; inclose stamp addressing Bureau, 100 W. 27th st., New York. BOY WANTED For office work; good chance for bright boy. Call before noon, Room 9, 110 N

8th st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED-Experienced keeper; state references and salary expected dress 0 193, this office. dress O 193, this office. CUTTER WANTED—One insole cutter, also ex perienced boy in sole leather room at the Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles st., 6th floor. MEN WANTED-Four men with shovels. Bell and

MACHINE HAND WANTED-A first class shap ing machine hand. Linstroth Wagon Co., 266 PAPER-HANGER WANTED-At Dispensary, 1400 PORTER-Situation wanted by colored man as porter or houseman, with reference. Address A 104, this office.

TEAMSTERS WANTED-10 teamsters on Del mar av., 2 blocks west of Union av. Thoma: WANTED-Man and wife, with no children, to ru an 8-room house neatly furnished; everything found; two rooms to themselves. Call for A. W. Sleat, 919 N. 6th st. Call this evening. SOLICITORS WANTED—To sell the improved Flexible Wood-sole Shoe. Apply after 8 o'clock p. m. at 1785 Mississippi av.

\$12.50 UP - Suits and overcoats to order. \$3.00 UP - Pants to order. Mesritz Taitorin HAYWARD'S SHORThand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive

Situations Wanted-Females. Three lines (26 words), 5 cents: each additions line, 5 cents.

COOK-Wants sit. in priv. fam. to cook and do laundry work; rirst-class references. Call at Woman's Training School Tuesday between 10 and 3. CASHIKE-Young lady cashier and bookkeeper has had several years experience at general decreases, the office work needs employment; ref.: bond if req. 49.182, this office. RESSMAKER-Wants a few more engagement in families; first-class cutter and fitter. 2924

DRESSMAKER-Wanted sit, by dressmaker; will this office. DRESSMAKER-Wanted by an experienced dress maker, sewing in families at \$1.25 per day maker, sewing in families at \$1.25 per day.
Add. B 185, this office.

DRIPSS MAKER—Wishes a few more engagements
to go out by the day; does cutting and flitting.
Call or address 505 8.5 th st.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, sit. by young girl to do general housework. Add. K 193, this office. HOUSEGIRL+Girl wishes position to do general housework in small family. Add. A 193, this office.

HOUSEWORK-A German girl wishes a position for general housework, without washing. 706 8 Broadway.

HOUSEGIRL—A good girl wishes a situation as housegirl; can make herself generally useful. Call 604 Rutger st., 2d floor. HOUSEWORK—Situation to do general housework for American family; West End preferred; refs given. Add. W 198, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—A widow would like position as housekeeper in respectable family in or out of the city: Add. T 193, this office. HCUSEKÆEPER—German widow, with 9-year-old daughter, wants situation as housekeeper or gen-erat housework. Call Tuesday, at 2228 Mont-gomery street.

gomery street.

HOUSEGIRI.—A nice, respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework in a small family; no washing or froning; references given. Call at 1342 Elliott av. HOUSEKEEPER—A widow with one boy 8 years, old would like a place as housekeeper in widower's family or in family of two; first-class work and neat. Call for 8 days Mrs. Anderson, 2714 S. Broadway.

Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER—Nice German widow, with daughter 9 years old, wants asituation as house-keeper, or with nice family for general housework want good home for my child; will, take interest in my work. Add. C 193, this office. LADY-A lady of education and experience wishes a position in atore or office; best reference. Ad-dress H 1b7, this office.

ADES, while shopping lunch at Grand Restu-La DIES, while shopping lunch at Grand Restu-lar-priced place in the city. U. A. Wickham, Mgr. NURSE—Girl wishes position as nurse and do up-stairs work. Add. Y 192, this office. TEKOGRAPHER - Wanted, a position by an ex-perienced stonographer, a young lady; Smith remier preferred. Add. B 185, thus office. WOMAN-Respectable German widow, with child 9, wants a place to work for a home. Add D 192, this office. D 192, this cilice,
YOUNG LADY-Wanted, position by young lad;
to do any kind of office work; cashler or teu
store; best city reference. Acd. 424JA Easton av.

Help Wanted-Female. 5 cents per line each insertion. COOK WANTED-A young white woman for cook at 5447 Cabanne av.

UK WANTED-A girl for cooking, washing and troning, or without washing, for small family, d wages Apply at once. 23 Nicholson pl., onite Lalayette Fart. HOUSEKEEPER WANTED-17 to 21 years of age Add. G 193, this office.

OUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl IRL WANTED Good girl

Help Wanted Female.

OUSEGIRL WANTED Good girl for gener OUSEGIRL WANTED-Good girl for general housework at 2515 Glasgow av. OOK WANTED-A colored cook of tidy appearance at 623 N. Leffingwell av., 2d floor. HOUSEGIRL WANTED-A girl for general hot work, wash and iron; 2 in family, 4065 Bell ay HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general work must be good cook; refs. required. 4125 Delmar HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl for general house work. Apply St. Luke's Hospital, 19th and Wash

econd floor.

HOUNEGIRI, WANTED—Girl for general h
work; small family; no children; reference
juired. 3433 Bell av. HOUSEGIRI. WANTED—Nice, neat German gir for general housework; small family; West End Address C 192, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—White girl for housework; for family of two; in country jection to woman with half-grown child. 30 KITCHEN GIRL WANTED—Girl to help kitchen and to wash dishes. 1925 Olive st. LAUNDRESS WANTED-Girl for house

SALESLADY WANTED-Experienced, at 1520 Franklin av.

SALESLADY WANTED—In dry goods store;
be expertently willing to work evenings.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED-Lady stenogra TYPEWRITER WANTED—Young lady for Smith Premier; small salary to start. Address C 194, his office.

WOMAN WANTED-To take care of four rollive at home; references required, 4327A Ea av.

WANTED-Ladies, if you wish employment at your homes, send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and commence work at once; good wages paid. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Mass.

Dressmaking.

10 cents per line; Display H-a-llines, 15 cents per anace line; Display Cards, 20 cents per ayate ine each insertion.

Business for Sale.

10 cents per line; Disn ay H-autones, 15 center agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agat DRY GOODS—For sale, a clean stock of goods; will invoice about \$3,500; want \$1 cash; balance clear real estate. Add. S 193, office.

Household Goods for Sale. 10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cent per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agat

MATTRESS-For sale, % iron and brass be springs and mattress. 4121 Delmarav.

Educational.

10 cents per fine; Dispiny Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per againe each insertion.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows [all. Branches in the principal cities; best in spruction; reasonable see: conversation especially

Money to Loan on Real Estate

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per W E have money to loan in amounts of \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$500, \$500, \$500, \$1,000 to \$50,000 on first-class city reat estate security.

JOHN H. TERRY & \$0.NS.
6.1 Chestnut st.

Storage.

CTURAGE—Regular storage-house for furniture,
planos, vehicles, trants, bexes, etc., safe, rellable, elean roems; get our rates; carreid moving,
pasking, shipping, etc.; estimates free; menoyloaned, get Couston goods to our care. Telephone
4122. B. U. Leenori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage. Packing and Moving Co.

1723-25-27 and 29 Morgan St. Sranch office 1002 Pine st. Phones 2890 and 4101

Lost and Found.

5 cents per line each insertion

BOOK-Lost. Washington Building Association book No. 507; reward. Rice-Dwyer Real Estate

Found. HOES-Found, a pair of shees that will wear sight months. Harris' \$4 shees. 520 Pine 4t.

All Borts. 10 cents per line; Display Headines. 15 cents per agast line; Display Cards, 20 cents per again line each insertion.

STOVE REPAIRS Castings and repairs for steves and rangest every description. A. G. Braver ,219 Locustat.

Dancing.

16 cents per tine; Display Maddines, 15 cens per agats line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agat line each insertion. MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR MITCHELL'S privat mailed.

Musical.

10 cents per line; Dispray Headines, 16 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

Plawos-Blogant assortment; 550 to \$75 saved at Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st., and 2512 M. 14th st. DIAMOS and organs at lowest prices and upon terms to suit; planes rented, tuned, repaired or roved. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive at. PIANO-For sale, cheap, a Decker Bres rose wood square plane in good order, which ean be seen at No. 4211 West Pine boulevard.

Horses and Vehicles.

10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 18 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per again line each incertion.

For Sale.

FOR SALE-Or exchange, for each or on time pay, ments, 200 new and 2d-hand open and top rehicles and harness of all kinds. 1110 M. Broadway. HORNE-For sale, 5150 will purchase good horse 2 buggles and set of haraces; a big bargain. Cal at Post-Diapatch office.

MARE-For sale, splendid driving mare, buggy and harness, almost new; the whele outfit for \$50 if seld to-day. 2603 Taylor av. WE will hire you a horse and vehicle for business, by the day or week, cheap as owning Tel. 7545. 507 S. Channing av. WAGUNS-McCabe, Yenng & Co., 1223 N. Broad way, will beat anybody's price on greeze, lar dry, batebor, bater, earpeater and plumbers way shat she first-claims after buggies, curreys and juneat buggies of all kinds.

Personals. 18 cents per line; Business Cards, 30 cents pi

PERSONAL-Q.: Will leave to-night. K.

Matrimonial.

YOUNG MAN of good salary, stranger in would like to meet respectable young lady 20, brunette prefetred; object matrimony, dress X 193, this office.

Personal Sundries.

A LLI private matters treated free, male or female A Medicine farnished Office D. Med. Co. 107 M. 9th ITTIE CARR, electric baths; no common pe wanted. Parlors, 1020 Morgan st. ADIES-I sell the enly reliable preventer so offered for sale; no lady sufferer should fell

MRS. M. EDWARDS, massage, 2217 Market MRS. N. VANDYKE, masseuse, 2226 Chest MRS. HARDY, gives baths and massage. 2204

MASSAGE treatment for rheumatism by a respect able widow. 2129 Market st. MRS. AMES gives massage and baths; 1st-class lady operators. 26 S. 16th st. Mt lady operators. 20 S. Abus s.

Mrs. L. HOffs0N receives during confinement
in treats irrevularities; satisfaction guaranteed
honest dealing; information from; experience in ai
cares; ladies in trouble call. 1903 Washington av TEETH put in, filled and extracted free without pain. Kureka Dental Co., 1105 Olive st. POOMS-The Paragon, 2012 and 2014 Ches at ; elegan; y farnished rooms; 750 and

1.000 clocks, \$1.50 to \$3: fine Ansonia mante clocks, \$5 to \$12; at Dunn's Loan Office.

REMOVED

6th and Locust Sts.

DR. E. C. CHASE Dentist.

Money to Loan on Per. Property 10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agote line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate

A LARGE lot of anredcemed over-coats for sale lev at S. VAN RAALTS & CO. 'S Loan Office, Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. 4th st

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS negotiated on furniture, Uplanos, building association stock, etc.; terms and rates to suit borrowers. Guarantee and Storage Co., 717 Market st.

I WILL lend money on furniture, planos, etc., without removal; cheap rates; confidentia weekly or monthly paymeate; no delay. Write o call or apply to W. S. 927 Hickory et.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Furniture, Pianos, Etc. UR METHOD GUARANTEED THE EASIEST

AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. Loans made on easy monthly payments in su d terms to suit borrower, without removal; re-te given if paid before due; written agreement that effect. All information cheerfully given, to prompt attention paid to letters. Call and be vinced before going elsewhere. Business strictly utilential. COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 712 PINE STREET, Banking rooms, 11 and 12, Second Floor.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO..

1303 Washington Av., 2d Floor. Will loan you any sum you desire from \$10 up on rurniture and planos at the lowest rates, and with no extra charge of any kind, and give you as loug-time as you want to repay same; you can pay the money back in any amount you wish and at any time, and each payment so made will reduce the cost of the loan; or when you borrow the money you can sign notes payable monthly; the notes will include the money you borrow and expenses; each time you pay you take up a note, and when you pay all the notes you have signed you will be through; you won't owe us a cent; we also give you a written agreement that if you pay the loun off in full before the notes expire that we will give you a written agreement that if you pay the loun off in full before the notes expire that we will give you a written agreement of a piano on time and cannot meet your payment, let us know and we will advance you the money to pay it; we do not remove any goods, but leave them in your possession; we will guarantee our terms to be the cheapest and easiest in the city, and in case of sickness we extend payment; also loans made in the suburbs of the city and East St. Louis. Call on us and we will give you any information you wish. Our office is open from 7 a. m. o. 8 p. m. Notary in office.

FURNITURE MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

ST. LOUIS MORTGAGE CO. as meney on Jurniture and building books; ear , bessession of vour property and nay off loan bataliments and save laterest; no commission bataliments conditionally lowest rates in city. Side bataness conditionally lowest rates in city. Side Shut it is second foor.

FURNITURE LOANS. Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lewest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1008 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On furniture and pianes in any amount you desire without removing preperty from your house; money can be paid back in installments and gave interest; no commission or charges for papers; you can get the money the same day you apply for it. John C. King, 314 Morgan st. Business private.

For Sale-Miscellaneous.

16 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per agate line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion. COWS-For sale, 1 Durham cow and 1 Holstein cow; good milkers. *3856 Shaw av. KINDLING WOOD-Forsale-Try our \$1.25 toat of kindling wood. Ed Butz & Bros. 2100 N. Main st. rtel. 3335.

Wanted for Business Purpose 10 cents per tine; Display Cards, 20 cents per again line each insertion. WANTED-By Jan. 1, 3 or 4 floors with steam power. Address 6 187. this office.

For Lease.

10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per agate line each insertion.

FOR LEASE.

HOUSE AND HOME GROUPING.

For Rent Rooms.

OLIVE ST., 1208-Second-story hall-room and front froms; gas and fire.

OLIVE ST., 2033-Nicely furn. 2d-story front; also single roo a reasonable. OLIVE ST., 2033-Dining-room and kitchen for rent; exchange for board; part furnished.

WARK AV., 927-2 adjoining rooms, 2d floor, up furnished; will furnish them for genslemen.

TTH ST., 102 N.-Newly furnished rooms 25c and up; beds 15c per night. THE ERICSSON, Apartments for gents, with or 2603 Locust St. McCreery, 506 Security Bidg.

LARK AV., 2132-2d-story front and adjoining room, furnished for housekeeping, \$3 per week GARRISON AV., 412 S.-2 newly papered rooms

LACLEDE AV., 3404—Elegent suit of Ed-story front roooms furnished complete for housekeeps; terms \$15 per month; private famiy.

7. VI-CENT AV., 2498-Two nicely furnished rooms; het bath; private family.

7H AND CLARK AV.—Rooms, single, for men, \$1 per week; bed, 15c. 77H ST., \$23 S. -Front room far, or for light

Q'H ST., 1310 8 -24 floor, 5 reoms; baths. 18TH ST., 12044 S. - Nice furnished rooms.

ROOMS-Widow alone, in good locality, desire transients, Add. W 184, this office.

HESTNUT ST., 2738 Lovely winter home, war bright room; hot bath and all home comfor irst-class table; good neighborhood and please urroundings; 2d story front. GRAND AV., 1526 N. - Nicely far. front room gents, with or without board; convenien ears; also basement room.

LINDELL AV., 3528-Elegant large 2d-stor goom with board; also day board. MORGAN ST., 2801-1 or 2 nice rooms, with fire

11TH ST., 1504 S.—Nicely fur. front room, with board, \$3.50 per week; private family; pleasan neighborhood.

Flats for Rent. 10 conte per line; Display Carde, 20 cents pe

To Let for Business Purposes. 10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per

FRANKLIN AV., 516-Apply to TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO., 418 Leonst et. OLIVE ST., 3215-Store; cheap; \$19; 4 light, airy 100ms in rear, \$10. NOONAN, 809 Cheatnut.

Board Wanted. 5 cents per line each insertion. BOARD-Wanted for infant 5 months old; state terms. Address Y 193, this office. TABLE BOARD—Wanted for two gentlemen of near Taylor and Easton; private family preferred; state terms. Add. B 194, this office.

Improv'd City Property for Sale 10 cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents per



Property: FOR SALE

· Business · ·

Or Lease.

feet 5 inches frontage 52 on north side Market Street,

Between Broadway and 6th Street, and II5 feet deep to a 15 foot alley. This property, in the heart of the business

center-on Market streetthe direct line to Union Station, new City Hall, and within one block of three of the largest Hotels in the city, should demand the immediate attention of investors. It is a rare chance, and will be sold or leased at

a great bargain. See ... Nicholls-Ritter Realty and Financial Co.,

Phone 855. 712 Chestnut St.

Business Chances. 10 cents per line; Disp'ay Headines. 15 r again line; Display Cards, 30 cents per se each insertion. A fel, blinds of circulars del. W reli

For Rent-Dwellings. cents per line; Display Cards, 20 cents p

Cheap reht.

810 them.

WAVERLY PL., 1759—A good, fight, 8-room house; newly decorated, new plumbing; low rent to good tenant.

NICHOLLS-RITTER, 713 Chestnut st.,

FOR RENT

E. KAIME & BRO.,

3412 Franklin av., 2-story stone-front house ms. hall. gas, bath and furnace, \$40 981 N. 19th st., 6 rooms, 4-story brick house stc., \$20,50. FOR RENT-Seven rooms, in good order; swell front house, with all conveniences; \$22 per ith. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BRO., 619 Chestaut st.

FOR RENT. We have 2731 and 2733 Delmar av. for rent very ow to desirable permanent tenant; nine rooms exclusive of laundry; every modera convenience J. E. KAIME & BRO., 619 Chestant at.

November, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Pated this 24th day of November, 1894.

WILHELMINA MEYER,
2263 Executrix of Henry C. Meyer, Deceased.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1894. 2275
NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION, De Bonis Non
Notice is, hereby given that Letters of Adminisration de bonis non upon the estate of John H,
cidwisch, deceased, have been granted to the uncrisized by the Probate Court of the City of St.
outs, bearing date the 24th day of November,

assets of said company remaining in his names undisposed of. Said sale to be made subject to the approval of the court.

The Assignee will give full information concerning the accounts upon application to him at his office in the Union Trust Bulling to the Union T 2890 Assignee National Cornice and Iron Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a general and special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis. returnable to the December terms, 1894, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein St. Louis Stone Yason's Quarry and Building Association is plaintiff and Brockett & Smith, a firm composed of J. M. Brockett and J. W. Smith, and T. Jefferson Roe are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri and charged with the mechanic's lien, on which this action is founded, and described in spid execution as follows, to-wit:

tounded, and described in spid execution as follows, to-wit:
Lot of ground is Block 4877, of the City of St. Louis, Mo., beginning on the north line of Maryland avenue at a point 172 feet west of Sarah street, thence running west and along said Maryland avenue is feet, thence northwardly to the south line of a proposed alley in said block to a point 139 feet west of Sarah street; thence westwardly and along said alley 27 feet, thence southwardly to the place of beginning, and I will, on MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF DECEMBER, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenous and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the East front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for eash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

PATRICK M. STAED.

Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Ce. 1, 1894.

Sheriff City of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1894.

2277

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, assignee of the St. Louis Creamery Company, will, on

SATURIPAY, DECEMBER, STH, 1894, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at No.
2227 Franklin avenue, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. offer for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the property and effects assigned to me by the St. Louis Creamery Company. The property to be offered for sale consists of horses, dairy wagons, harness and a general dairy omit; also a small stock of groceries. The property is open to inspection upon application to the undersigned.

Assignee of the St. Louis Creamery Company, Jefferson and Franklin avenues.

ESTATE of Anne Merriman, Deceased—Notice is ferson and Franklin avenues. 2285
ESTATE of Anne Merriman, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Anne Merriman, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Locis, on the 28th day of November, 1804. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be preclided from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated, this 28th day of November, 1804.
2284 ANNES M. MERRIMAN, Executrix.

Dated, this solid lay of November 1834.

2584 AGNES M. MERRIMAN, Executrix.

CHERIFF'S DALE—By virtue and asthority of an Sexecution issued from the office of the Glere of the Occamber term. 1894, of 3st. Louis, resurable to the Desember term. 1894, of 3ad Cours, sudity me directed, in favor of William Rohiffing and against Rich. Brooks, defendant, I have tevted upon and seized all the right, sitie, interest, claim, estate and property of the defendant above named, of, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, lowers of Robert Wash's 'third addition and in city block 3888, said to harries a front 25 feet on the north line of Coltage areanse, by a depth morthwardly of 125 feet to an alley 16 feet wide, bounded south by Coltage areanse, by and alley and east by lot 3 ct. east boas, and I will of

reperty, and to bear interest at the rate of six est cent per annum, with the privilege to the purchaser or purchasers thereof of paying all cash, rovided he or they elect to do so before the approval of the sale by the court.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1894.

TATLOR & ERD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 2234.

city of St. Louis and State of Missuri, and described as follows, to-wit:

Part of lot No. 11 of subdivision of Henry Morris' estate in city block 1276, city of St. Louis, No., fronting 50 feet 2½ inches, more or less, on north line of Park avenue, by a depth northwardly of 33: feet, more or less, bounded on the north by north line of said let 11, east by east line of said let 11, east by east line of said let 11, south by Park avenue and wast by lot of 10 being a Greffer, and also part of said; let 1 being a feet to the north line of as alley, 15 feet wide, by a depth northwardly of 55 feet 7 inches, more or less, to be a subject of the said let 1 be a subject to the northwardly of 55 feet 7 inches, more or less, to be a subject to the northwardly of 55 feet 7 inches, more or less, to be a subject to the said like 1 be bounded on the north inne of an alley, 15 feet wide, by a depth northwardly of 58 feet 7 inches, more or less, to the south line of Mullikin's Addition, bounded on the horth by south line of Mullikin's Addition, bounded on the horth by south line of Mullikin's addition, ast by lot now or formerly of Rosalie Greffet, south by alley 15 feet wide and west by lot now of formerly of Chas. C. Carroli of city of St. Louis, Mo., which he acquired by deed rescorded in hoos 19th, page 512, St. Louis Recorder's office, and tweet of the st. Louis Recorder's office, and for the st. Louis Recorder's office, and for the st. Louis Recorder's office, and for the st. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public ametion, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, tille, laterest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant, Selma Watson Jf, in and to the above described property. to satisfy said execution and cellet M. S. TAED.

Sheriff of the City of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 20, 1894.

TRISTEE'S SALE—Whereas. Renigmin Von

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Benjamin Von Phul and Martha Von Phul, his wife, of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, by their certain deed of trust dated the 3d day of September, 1883, and recorded in book 707, page 512, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, conveyed to Edward T. Farish, as trustee, the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 2288 S. of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and being the eastern 40 feet of lot No. 19 of Delmar avenue addition, said lot fronting 40 feet on the south line of Delmar avenue, by a depth of 142 feet 6 "inches to an alley, and whereas, the urincipal note secured by said deed of trust is now long past due and remains napaid; and whereas, the said Edward T. Farish has refused to act as trustee in executing said deed of trust, and the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, did thereupon on the 23d day of November, 1894, appoint the undersigned successor of said Edward T. Farish to execute said deed of trust, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note and deed of trust first hereinbefore mentioned, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust. I, the undersigned trustee, will on dgued trustee, will on THURSDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER,

TRURSDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FECEMBER, 1894.
Between the hours of 9 °clock a. m. and 5 °clock p. m. of that day, at the east froot door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to seil at public vender, to the highest bidder, for cash, the real estate above described, for the purpose of said trust.

St. Louis, November 24, 1894.
HENRY BOEMLER, Attorney.

ESTATE of George H. Feldwisch. Deceased—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of George H. Feldwisch. deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 24th day of November, 1894.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1894.

Z896 LOUISE R. FELDWISCH, Excentrix.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all of the creditors of Outdoor Sports Company that I will on the 20th, 27th and 28th days of December, 1894, at my office, room 60 Gay Building, No. 204 North Third street, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects assigned to me of Outdoor Sports Company for the benefit of creditors, and will continue and hearing on all of aforesaid days. JOHN F. M'DERMOTT.

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1894.

ESTATE. of Abraham Rosenberg, Decessed— St. Louis, Nov. 25, 1884.

St. Louis, Nov. 25, 1884.

Straffe of Abraham Rosenberg, Deceased—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Rosenberg, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Coper of the City of St. Louis, on the 15th day of November, 1884.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said bitters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said ostate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two rears from the date of this publication, they will be greater the date of this publication, they will be greater the said of the publication, they will be greater the said.

S. B. JONES & WILLIAMS, At deners.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1894.

St. Leuis, Mor. Nov. 5, 1894.

ESTATE of Martin Mullen, Deceased—Notice is hereby given, that letters textamentary on the estate of Martin Mullen, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 2d day of October, 1804.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated this December 1st, 1894.

MARY ELLEN MULLEN,

FUNERAL RATES.

There is serious trouble in the ranks of the leading spirit in the secession, declares that half of the members of the associa-tion will follow the example he and his friends have set and co-operate with them-in forming still another organization. The Langan Livery Co. of Leonard ave-nue and Locust street, it is said, was the

cause of the present disruption by lowering rates.

The association held a meeting at Spell-brink's Hall Saturday night to consider the matter, but failed to take any action satisfactory to the petitioners. They accordingly held a meeting the consideration of the petitioners. rates. isfactory to the petitioners. They accordingly held a meeting at George W. Fisher's livery stable on Olive street, near Cardinal livery stable on Olive street, near Cardinal avenue, Sunday night and decided to with-draw. Mr. Kelly, who, by the way, is act-ing Secretary of the association, drew up the resignation lapers and the following firms attached their signatures to the doc-

firms attached their signatures to the document:

William J. Kelly, Grace & Sharpe, MoGrath & Quinn, Gorman & Garry, John
Clark, Phelan & Brewer, Canty & Soh,
George W. Fisher, M. Haughey & Co., B.
T. Heniken, John H. Gebken.

The directors of the association held a
special meeting at their headquarters, 1123
Chestnut street. The resignations of those
members who did not owe the association
any dues were accepted and the others
shelved. Six of the directors petitioned
Presedent William Rutter to hold a special
meeting of the association at Spellbrink's
Hall next Wednesday, which he did, and
agreed to introduce one resolution there
fixing the minimum price for carriages for
funerals at \$3 and hearses at \$6, and another providing that the initiation fee in
the future be \$5.00.

WITH A BUCKET.

Convict John Brady Brained Convict

Jake Resemmeyer. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 3 .- Jake Ro JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—Jake Rosenmeyer, up from Jackson County for three years
for burglary, and John Brady, up for five years
from Camden County for forgery, both confined in
the insane wards of the penitentiary, had a
fight Saturday night, resulting in the death of
Rocenmeyer, his head being beaten in with a
bucket in the hands of Brady. Beady exclaimed
after the killing:

"I told Gov. Stone I would kill this fellow it be
did not pardon him out!"

JOHN DAVIS' WIFE

Was the Bone of Contention and Davis Was Murdered.

COWGILL, Mo., Dec. 3.—Charles Bales and Johs Davis, living four miles northwest of this city, quarrelled and fought at the latter's residence last night, the bone of contention being Davis' wife. Bales cut Davis in the abdomen with a knife, completely disemboweling him so that he died in a few minutes.

The murderer gave himself up and is now in the county jail, at Kingston. Bales, it is said, has served a term in the penitentiary.

DABIEL GARRY DROWNED. Said to Be an Ex-Polleeman of Be

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Dr uployed at the Government works lo-cemouth of the Osago River, eight in its city, fell from a sinker Seturday

ortimer D. Shaw Has a Tale of Real Hard Luck.

His Wife Deserted Him and Her Cousin Shot at Him.

AN EXCITING ENCOUNTER IN AN OLIVE STREET BOARDING-HOUSE.

Been Poisoned Against Him by Her belative—Ris Biory as He Told It on Change-A Warrant for His Assailant,

"If she had left me when I was in good

health and had a position, I would not have taken it so much to heart; but to desert me now when I'm penniless and dying—oh, it was cruel, cruel!" And the ker covered his haggard face with his thin, bloodless hands and burst into tears.

The complaint thus forcibly made fell from the lips of Mortimer D. Shaw, a well-known telegrapher and politician and formerly a prominent figure in industrial union circles—particularly in the Knights of Labor. Ho d just returned from the Four Courts, where he had subscribed to a warrant charging Glann Standish, his wife's cousin, oting with intent to kill. Standing n the marble finished basement of Merchants' Exchange, at the landing of the hunters poured in and out, Shaw told his story to a personal friend, heedless, in the abstraction of his woe, of the proximity of unsympathetic ears.
SHAW'S STORY.

"My wife and I never had any differences that any married ocuple might not have. until this cousin of hers crossed our path. took him into my house and gave him a nome. But we never kept a boarding house. For the last year I have been in bad health, and out of humor, but my wife and I would have gotten along together if her cousin had not done so much to add to her dis-content. About the 1st of October my wife to go away to visit her friends, and I was glad to have her-she needed the rest—and I gave her everything I had in the world—every dollar and all our little effects. The doctor advised me to go South, and it was agreed between us that if I could get a

position she was to come to me.
"For six weeks I had nothing from her to indicate that she intended to make our eparation permanent, but about two weeks ago there came a long letter setting out a long bill of grievances against me. I had tried to keep track of her by telegraph, although receiving no letters, but all my dispatches to her friends were answered by statements that 'she has just gone to day:' but I kept on telegraphing, and on Saturday learned that she had come into the city. In one of my letters to her I had, reetly, perhaps, used the expression, You are driving me to desperation,' or ome equivalent phrase, and this may posher determination to avoid me. But I was mined to see her and plead my own case, and on Sunday night I went to Standish's boarding house, 2225 Olive street, to ascertain, if possible, where my wife was and to ask him to cease interfering between

tions and letters he was doing.
"They told me at the door that he was in

no weapon. Then I said, 'Now, Glenn, you see I haven't any gun; will you put yours down?"

"'No, by —, I won't; you —, you've got to die.

"Now I began to be scared and was backing out of the room, when Glenn's roommate grabbed me and hurled me on the bed in the corner. Then Glenn and his room-mate both piled on me and beat me and slapped me until they were tired. Then, as they let me up, Standish poked the gun in my face. I knocked it aside just before it was discharged, and the bail went into the wall, Before he could shoot again I got the gun away from him, but he and his room-mate pitched onto me again and took the weapon. By this time Glenn's roommate, thinking, probably, that they were going too far, got possession of the revolver and left the room. Then I saw my opportunity to get away and did so, Glean kicking and beating me all the way to the street. In the scuffle my glasses, which cost me if, were broken, my gloves torn to pieces and my clothing almost ripped off me. When I reached the street I gave the alarm and an officer arrested Standish."

"Do you think your wife has formed an attachment for her cousin?"

WEPT OVER HIS HARD LOT.
"No: my wife is a good, pure woman. I

me. When I reached the street I gave he alarm and an officer arrested Standish."

"Do you think your wife has formed an attachment for her cousin?"

WEPT OVER HIS HARD LOT.

"No; my wife is a good, pure woman. I don't suspect her at all. But I think she is showing a very superficial disposition. She was sick for four years, and I spent \$2,000 in curing her. I broke up housekeeping, sold everything we had and sent her away to get well. Now that I am sick, penniless and dying—I know I can't live six monthable deserts me and says she can make her living by nursing. Oh, it is hard—hard, and the deserted husband broke down utterly and showed the keenest appreciation of such neglect as is rarely imputed to women of normal sensibilities.

Mr. Shaw states that his wife's maiden name was Antoinette Ogden, and that her former home was Lexington, Mo., though she lived in St. Louis when they were married, ten years ago. During the last two months she has been stopping with friends at Lexington, Marshall and St. Joe, Mo. He believes she has come to St. Louis to seek a position as nurse, although, he claims, she is not sufficiently strong for that work.

Mr. Shaw is about 35 years of age and has been semployed as telegraph operator and electrician in St. Louis for about fifteen years. He was a prominent figure in the elegraphers' strike of 1883, and later was archifor the United Press, electrician in the St. Louis Fire Alarm telegraph department and for several months prior to Oct. I electrician at the Federal building. He is now in very bad health—almost a construction in walld.

STANDISH'S STATEMENT.

STANDISH'S STATEMENT. STANDISH'S STATEMENT.

Standish was seen and said: "Mrs. Shaw is my first cousin. She left Shaw two months ago on account of lil treatment, and is visiting friends in Sedalia, Mo. She seen going to sue for divorce. Shaw called an me last Monday and asked me if I had been corresponding with his wife, and told him that I was. He called again as Friday and asked me if I had corresponded with his wife since I told him that had. He asked me if I was going to met his wife at the depot when she returned to the city, and I told him that I had the said: If you do you had prepared to shoot. W. Ogden with the said: If you do you had prepared to shoot. W. Ogden with the said: If you do you had prepared to shoot. W. Ogden with the said: If shaw told him on Baturday.

BRANDT RELEASED

The Doctor's Creditors Would Not Prosecute Him.

Dr. Martin Brandt, alias Behring, who stopped at the Planters' and Weaver's Hotels, and left without paying bis board, was released Sunday afternoon by Capt. Boyd, having, been in the holdover since last Priday afternoon. Brandt, before leaving, said to Capt. Boyd: 'Captain, I am no scoundrel. I really expected money to pay my way here, and I am still looking for it. Whether it comes or not, I'll make every endeavor to settle my debts, even if I have to sell everyhing I've got. I'm unfortunate and have been foolish, and I'll guarantee I'll never be caught agmin."

Dr. Brandt was to have been sent to the First District Police Court on the charge of vagrancy or the First Clause, but the managers of the hotels and the Mound City Cab. Co., who were creditors of his refused to prosecute, hence his release. Before he left the Four Courts. Dr. Brandt cleaned himself up and told Capt. Boyd that if necessary he would report to him from day to day before leaving St. Louis. He did not know where he would go to live but said he would remain in St. Louis for awhile awaiting the arrival of his money from across the water.

LARGE ARMED GUARD.

Will Conduct the Taylor Brothers From

St. Joseph to Linneus. alleged murderers of the Meeks family, will be transported by an unusually large armed guard from the jail in this city to Linneus, Linn County, at 8 o'clock this evening.

This precaution will be taken because there are still muttered threats of lynching on account of the helpnesness of the murders with which the Taylors are charged.

LYNCHING MAY RESULT.

Another Victim Falls by the Assassin's Bullet on the Taliaterre Place.

EVERGREEN. Ala., December 3.—Some person unknown poked a pistol through a hole in the house of Sophie Williams, on the Taliaferro place, last night and shot her as she sat rocking before the fire. She died in a few hours.

She was the colored cook of Dr. W. A. Scarcey, who was brutally assessinated on the same place a few nights ago. Scarcey's assassination was caused by his eviction of colored tenants who failed to pay rent. The woman was killed because she had told of thicking done by the tenants. A lynching or two may result if suspected purties are caught.

MARY PERANO.

A Prisoner at the Hospital for Abandon ing Hor Baby.

Mary Perano, aged 18, is held a prisone at the City Hospital on the charge of abandoning her new-born baby. Until Satirday morning she was a servant in the household of Mrs. Carroll, 3130 Pine street. father, 1134 North Twentith street, saying that she was sick. Sunday a servant Mrs. Carroll's house heard a cry in the base Mrs. Carroll's house heard a cry in the bas ment and found a one-day old baby in corner. The infant was removed to S Ann's Asylum and the police put Mar Perano under arrest. She admitted the the child was hers, said its father was Joh Gazzola, a bartender at the northeast coner of Jefferson and Clark avenues. Whe seen at the bospital the girl said that shad no intention of leaving her baby to did that she thought it would be did covered and taken care of without the did covery being made that she was is mother.

IRELAND'S FINANCES.

Recent Reports Regarding the Arch. bishep's Emberrassmert Denied.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 3.-A local paper pub lishes an important interview with Bishop Cotte of Winona. He denies the allegations that Arch ancially embarrassed and the there is no truth if the report of a \$500,000 New York loan. Ireland's enemies have been busy charg-ing that his afairs were as bad as those of the late Archbistop Purcell, and supported the state ments by showing the alleged extent of Ireland's financial speculations. financial speculations.

A pamphlet was prepared by Father Abern, whon
Cottef designated as a filthy ingrate who deceived
Archbishop Ireland and died the object of his an
Catholic charity.

Catholic charity.

Ireland's vast property, Cotter said, had all been given to diocesan usages, and the panic helped make it difficult to pay the taxes and improvements, but the Archbishop's affairs were all right. He will probably soon issue a personal statement showing the state of things in his diocese.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Two Brothers-in-Law Arrested and One

Henry Pelts of 9470 Columbia botton road was playing cards in the Seven-Mile House Saloon, 8890 North Broadway, Sun-day, about 6:30 p. m., when his brother-inday, about 5:30 p. m., when his brother-inlaw, Wm. Koppen of 9440 Columbia Bottom
road, entered. An old grudge has existed
between the men and Koppen at once
opened the breach, it is said, by calling
Peits a name, and puilling a knife. Peitz
got a fire shovel and struck Koppen on the
head, and when the former tried to get
away, Koppen is said to have followed
and stabbed him severely in the back and
breast. At 3 p. m. Koppen was arrested,
and as he had a soalp wound he was sent
to the City Hospital. After he had his
wound dressed in the amphitheater Koppen
escaped from one of the hospital attendants who was supposed to be his guardian.

ELLERBE.—At the University of Virginia, Satur-day December 1, about 1 p. m., Alex William Ellerbe, son of C. P. Ellerbe, aged 19 years. Funeral will take place at St. Stephen's

Church, Ferguson, Wednesday, at 10 a. m. LONG.—On December 3, at 8 a. m., Edith Cres-

LONG.—Ou December 3, at 3 a. m., Edith Cresciutia Long, aged 5 years, daughter of Joseph L. and Thekla Long (nee Surmeyer).

Interment private.

M'CLOUD—On Monday. Dec. 3, 1894, at 7 o'clock a. m., Wm. McCloud, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, the States at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from the fam. 5th Inst., at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from the fam-ily residence, 3126 North Twelfth street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to at-

MORRISSEY. On Saturday, December 1, at 6 p. m., William Morrissey, beloved husband of Mary Morrissey (nee Burns), and father of Joseph and Agnes Morrissey.

Funeral from family residence, No. 5021 Cote Brilliante avenue, Tuesday, December 4, at 1:30 p. m., to Visitation Church, thence to Calvary Cometery. Friends are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of Lodge No. 15, A. O. U. W.

Chicago (III.) and Little Back (M. 15)

C. U. W.

Chicago (fil.) and Little Rock (Ark.) papers please copy.

MURPHY.—On Monday, December 3, 1894, at 6 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Margaret Murphy, mother of Annie Murphy, Mrs. Dan Hogan and the late Mrs. Refuget Butler.

The funeral will take place Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from family residence. No. 1402 North Eighth street, to St. Patrick's Church, theure to Calvary Cometery. Friends are invited to attend.

THE MARKETS

This increase was 1,215,000 bu, making the visible amount to \$5,209,000 bu, making the visible amount to \$5,209,000 bu, making the visible amount to \$5,209,000 bu. Orn increased 1,1026,000 bu and is now 4,866,000 bu, against 6,823,000 bu and is now 4,866,000 bu, against 6,823,000 bu one year ago, when it decreased 15,000 bu. Other 18,000,000 bu one year ago. The available supply—visible and on ocean passage—is now 113,005,000 bu wheat, against 11,131,000 bu one year ago, and 8,457,000 bu corn, against 12,326,000 bu last year.

The Mountain City Milling Company, of Chattanooga, Tena., writes that a great deal of wheat has been fed to animals in that section, and that it is selling all its low-grade flour for feed. Bouthern Kentucky reports very little wheat left for shipment, and the stocks held in Middle and West Tennessee are only about one-third those of last year at this time. A good many points in Southern Illinois report all the way from 15 to 50 per cent of the crop as being used for feed. Wheat is about 52c to 55c at Chattanooga.

New York reports a steamer chartered for Jan shipment at 3%d freight for 90,000 bu red winter wheat to an Irish port.

The highest freight rate so far paid in New York was to-day—3%c per bu to Liverpool, Dec 25 sailing.

Next Wednesday at 3 p. m. the Government will issue its report on wheat feeding to animals.

COMMERCIAL.

Stecks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators Monday. Saturday

7 459, 794 65, 756 11, 479 65, 756 11, 479 65, 756 11, 479 65, 756 65, WHEAT. Monday. | Sa

Fature Prices. 15%

Nay | 32% b | 32% | 32% | 3.49 CHICAGO-Reportedity Gaylord, Blessing & Co. 807 Olive street. | 61404 | 6045 | 6104s May | 494@4 | 1494 | 494@4 | 4919 1 32% | 32% | 32% May | 324 PORK,
May | 12.45 | 12.60 | 12.40 | 12.60

1 7.25 | 7.20 | 7.25 SHORT RIBS.

May | 6.2502742 | 6.35 | 6.3245 May 16.35627/191 6.35 16.20 [6.324]
CHICAGO, Dec 3-Wheat-Dec, 56 Loc:May, 616 Loc;
July 62c. Corn-Dec, 47c b; Jan. 47c a; May, 496
Loc. Oate-Dec, 29 Loc:May, 22 Loc.
Pork-Dec, 29 Loc: May, 22 Loc.
Lard-Dec, 20 Loc: Jan. 6. 12c: May, 6.32c.
Lard-Dec, 7ca Jan. 7.05c; May, 7.25c.
Fixased-Cafn, 51.47; May, 51.45lc. Timothy
seed-Cash, 55.6 Jn. Clover seed-Cash, 59.25 h.
SAEW Yellx, Dec. 3.—Wheat-Dec. 60 Loc. 4 May,
64 Loc. Corn-May, 53 Loc. Date-Dec, 34 Loc.
TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—Wheat-Cash, 56 Loc. 34 Loc.
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—Wheat-May, 60 266 le b;
July, 612c b.

Movement of Wheat and Corn. Dec. 3

July, 62e b. Milwaukee, Doc. 3. - Barley-Cash, 52130; Jan

200	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
St. Louis	9,775	60, 125	1,285	1,529
Chicago	53,436	391,820	25,330	152,886
Toledo	13,633	78,741		301,900
Detroit	12,723	12,875		2,500
Kansas City	15,600	50,400	******	****
Milwaukee.	58,340	3,900	7.150	
Minn'polis.	871.380	6,240	9,900	1.100
Duigth.	175.365	*******	101,879	
New York	183,800	101,700	107,375	1.017
Galtimore	22,567	2,659		
Philadel'ha	16,894		26,971	
Boston	21,247	26,695	*****	*****

ON 'CHANGE.

Grain.

WHEAT—The opening was 1/4/1/2 better and 1/4/2 further advance soon paid, but there was no snap and little strength to the market, more was for sale than wanted and a relapse soon took place. The market was nervous and unsettled—except Dec, which showed remarkable strength all day—during the first couple hours, though, not selling off more than 1/42 from the top. Late stiffened up and was in much better demand, closing with Dec 1/42 and 1/42 higher, London strong, with Argentine 3/4 up, and private cables made encouraging reports. But the increase of 1,300,000 bushels in amount afloat, the largeness of Northwestern receipts, 805 cars, against 1/46 one year ago, and the prospects for a considerable increase in the visible operatedunfavorably, and locally there was a good deal of wheat for sale. Most of this was for long account, the sellers being discouraged by the above factors and by the weakening off in other markets. Receipts of winter wheat continued very small here, and at five Western points were only 110,000 bushels.

Clearances from four ports continued small—3/000 pkgs of flour and 13/4,000 but wheat. The visible increase was over 1,-20,000 bu, but did not weaken the market any more, as all the late news came so bullish. Closing cables were all higher—Liverpool 1/40/4, Paris 1/40/4 and Berlin 11/40/11/40/40 bu, but did not weaken the market are more as all the late news came so bullish. Closing cables were all higher—Liverpool 1/40/4 Paris 1/40/4 and Berlin 11/40/11/40/40 bu, but did not weaken the market any more, as all the late news came so bullish. Closing cables were all higher—Liverpool 1/40/4 Paris 1/40/4 and the price moved up here, closing at the top.

Futures—May opened at 57/4 c and sold to 57/4 to 57/4 to 58/4 to 1/4 for No 2 red in Close. December sold at 52/4 to 53/4 c, and at the close at 53/4 to 1/4 see for No 2 red in Chicago the 40/4 c and sold to 57/4 to 1/4 for No 2 red in Chicago the 40/4 c advance, choice selling at 53/4 and for Incry 53/4 bid.

CORN—Receipts were not so strong as

cember sold at 45%c to 45%c. January was offered at 45c.

Spot Grades-Higher and more competition for the offerings on call, though the demand still mainly speculative. No. 2 opened &c better at 45%c, but soon sold, in United, at 45%c, and that bid later for regular. No. 2 white was offered in 8t. L. at 45%c bid, and 45%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 42%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 42%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 42%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 42%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 42%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 42%c for regular. No. 3 white sold 4%c higher, at 4%c, 76 cars local. Offerings were small and sales of shelled were of sacked lots, all track stock being ordered to elevator. Higher prices paid—45 fisher for white, 45%c for mixed, 48c for yellow; on the ear, white at 41c and in husks E track 36c per 75 lbs to the bu.

OATS—The future market while firm was very dull, not a trade being made untillate, when May sold 4%c higher. The visible increase of 549,000 bu had no influence.

Fitures—Bids for May were 32%G/4c early up to 32%c late, and at latter there was some trading. Dec offered on call at 30%c.

BARLEY—Steady, with only a moderate demand to note. Sales: 15,000 bu Minnesota on p. t.

BRAN—Little doing except at the mill, where sales at 85c. On E track sold at 89c, through 89c bid there.

HAY—Received 560 tons; shipped 108 tons. Steady and a better inquiry noted, as was to be expected first of the month. It has been so dark in the warehouses that a proper inspection of stock was impossible and most trading has been at the tracks. The principal inquiry comes for best stock, but buyers will not pay anything better in price, no matter how nice the hay may be. Sales: Track and warehouse, this side—Prairie—1 car about prime (storage paid) at \$8.50, 1 strictly prime (do) at \$9.50, 1 choice at \$10, 16 oat \$10.25. Clover—1 car at \$11.50. Mixed—1 car timothy and clover at \$10.75. Timothy—1 car musty at \$9.50, 1 overripe at \$10.50, 3 choice at \$11, 2 strictly do 1 ¼-bales) at \$12.7 do (1 small bales) at \$12.7 do (1 small bales) at \$12.7 do (1 small bales) at \$10.0 Mixed—1 car grassy at \$9.50. Timothy—1 car off color at —10, 1 strictly prime at \$10.50, ido at \$11.75, 4% choice at \$11, 5 strictly do at \$11.50, 1 do at \$11.75, 2 fancy (2 quarter and 1 haif bales) at \$12. Straw—Wheat salable East side at \$4 and \$4.50 this side.

Flour-Firm, and tendency upward. Some ex-port business reported, 7,00 sts selling, as cable bids must come up enough to overcome the high all rail rate. Patents .\$2 50@2 65|Rye flour. .\$2 75@3 00
Extra fancy. 2 25@2 55|vorumeal . 2 05@2 10
Fancy. . 2 05@2 15|Heminy. . 2 50@2 55
Choice. . 1 75@1 85|Orits . . 2 50@2 55 Provisions.

Pork—Standard mess offered at \$12.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); on erders. Signer bid more
Lard—Prime steam at.5.87\(\frac{1}{2}\)e; enoice at 7c.
Hacon—Packed shoulder, bige; longs, 7c; c'rlbs, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)e; enoice, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.
The Signer standard production of the production of Sign: shorts, there boxed, lice higher, alghwines— Firm at \$1.23.

LEAD AND SPELTER.

LEAD Dull, but steady at \$2.90, above which hard to make sales, though one car sold at \$2.924.

SPELTER—Nominal at \$3.12%.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in

Fruite.

Apples—Steady, with demand very good. Ben Davis rangestrom \$1.75 to \$2.75 per bbl; Genitins \$1.1.75 Eastern at \$1.75 at for seconds, \$2.250 at 50 for Baldwin and \$2.350 at 70 restrictly lancy varieties; Causdand \$2.450 at 50 for strictly lancy varieties; Causdand \$2.450 at 50 for strictly lancy varieties; Causdand \$2.450 at 50 for strictly lancy varieties; Causdand \$2.450 at 50 for lancetor at 70 for lancetor Cranberries-Cape Cod selling at \$10@11 per bbi nd \$3,40 per bex.
Dried Fruit-Steady, but quiet. Apples-Sun-ried quarters, fly@ic: evaporated tings, 5@6c, hopped, lac; cores and peelings, la@ic.

Vegetables.

Potatoes-Moving quite freely under a fair de-Pointoes—Moving quite freely under a fair demand. Eastern burbank quotable at 56@20c; Northern steck, 4. %3c for mixed and inferior to 50@55c for choice; home-grown, 35@45c; Montana, 45@60c. On orders, 10c per bu more than ferepring prices are charged. Onlongs—Steady and quiet. Fancy red globe, 60@65c per bu: choice yellow, 45@45c; smail and damaged, 25@35c. On orders 10c per bu more than foregoing prices are charged. Spanish Unions—Dull at 31@1.15 per case. Cabbage—Steady Unotec, 39@10 per ton faney; \$11@12 inferior and damaged less. On orders to fancy, 30@50c; home-grewn, 20@30c. Celery ross, 35@45c; home-grewn, 20@30c. Celery ross, 35@45c; home-grewn, 20@30c. Celery ross, 35@45c; home-grewn relling at 35@55c per but ones; on orders, bermudas, \$1.50 per bbi; hancemond, \$2. Consigned stock not wanted. Buthangas—Quiet at 20@25c per but, orders rate:

Kutabagas—Quiet at 20220c per on, on orders \$1 per 105.

Cauliflower—Michigan sold at \$1.50@2 \$\pi\$ crate;

Wiconsin, \$2@2.50 per bbl.

Parsnips—Choice on orders, \$1.75 \$\pi\$ bbl.

Horseradish—Choice on orders, \$3 \$\pi\$ bbl.

Sauerkraut—City make, \$2-bbls, \$1.65;

\$3.00; on orders, \$2600c \$\pi\$ bbl higher.

Beets—Choice on orders, \$1.50 \$\pi\$ bbl.

Turnips—Heme-grewn on-erders at \$1 \$\pi\$ bbl consignments net wanted.

Carrotts—Northern selling at \$1 \$\pi\$ bbl and at \$10 \$\pi\$ lper ton in bulk; choice, on orders, \$1.25 \$\pi\$ bbl. Cucumbers—New Florida, \$2.50 per crate.
Tomatoes—California sold at \$1.50@2 per 4-bu
asket crate, and 75e@\$1 per peck bex.

Soods and Castor Beans. Grass Seeds - Steady, but quiet. Timothy que-table at \$4.75 to \$5.30. Clover at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Red top at \$3 to \$5.75. Millet at \$1.25 to \$8.75. Flaxseed - Satable at \$1.40. Flaxseed - Satable at \$1.40. Castor Beans - Prime, \$1.25; small lets and in-stories.

Eggs. Received, 1,995 cases; shipped, 549 eases, icaros and higoer. Fresh gainered sold at 1840 a dox; inferior and les-house stock less.

Butter and Choese,

Butter-Slow and unchanged, sales being made a small way only. In a small way only.

Creamery.

Creamery.

Separator.

18@20 Common to fair.

9011

Gathered cream. 18@20 Common to fair.

9011

Fancy Right.

26@24 Country Outler. 6@8

Fancy Right.

Country roil, 6@8c; choice, 9c; grease butter, 8c.

Country roil, Goscience, 9c; grease butter, 8c.

Country roil, 60%c; choice, 10c; grease butter, 8c.

Country roil, 60%c; choice, 10c; grease butter, 8c.

Country roil, 60%c; choice, 9c; grease but

Poultry, Game and Veals. Live Poultry-In light, supply fair demand and

orm.	
Springs	5@512 Turkeys 61407
Young roesters	419 170050
Old hens	41/2 (90000 41/205
TALL MANAGEMENT SEE	3 11 1kenns, & dos
	- In scapt aupply and firm a
Dressed Poulti	tor choice, but most of the stock
fair demand to note	order. Turkeys were sold at 9
received was out of	ps at 607the; ducks, 6408e;
OSc bet 10.! ellere	
geese a: 6@74c.	in prices; receipts in rather
bad condition, bus d	as as Mallard ducks 82 00
Quail, uadrawn	\$1 75 Mallard ducks \$3 00 1 00 Redhead dacks 2 00 4 50 Bluewing teal 2 00 4 00 Greenwing teal 1 75
Quall, drawn	To Planwing tool 2 00
Grouse, dark	4 00 Greenwing teal. 1 75
Grouse, light	4 00 Wood and mixed 1 00
Pheasants	2 on Canyasback duers 8 00
Woodcock	90 Wild turkey 70 8
Rabbits	TA TIANN ASSESSED PARTY
Jack rabbits	" op Venison saddles 10011
Squirrels	1 00 Frog legs 50078
Snipe	75 Opessum 5015
Diagon	
T. David	and firm. Choice fat, 4le

Mides, Pelts, Feathers, Tallow, Etc.

Leaf Tobacce.

Sorghum-Steady at 13@18c per gal. Maple Sugar-Vermont, 74@8c; Canada, 10@

Rags. Old Repe. and Rubber-Rags. 608-65e per ib. Old rope. No. 1, \$1, 25; No. 2, 150c. Old rubber, \$3.

Serap iron and Metal-Iron, wrought, 25e per 100 ibs; heavy cast. 25e; stove plate. 20e; malisable and bursa; 15e. Brass. light, \$3; heavy, \$5. Corper, \$6. Lead, \$2, 50. Zins, \$2. Fewter, \$9.

Hemp-Missouri, undressed, \$70686 per ton.

Lagging-Order prices. 14; 18, 84; 2-18, 64c; 2-18, 64c; 12; 10; 68c. Ires ties. 70c. Hemp twine, 20 per ib.

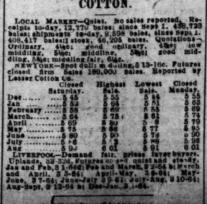
Lagging-Order prices. 14; 18, 84; 2-18, 64c; 2-18, 64c; 12; 10; 68c. Ires ties. 70c. Hemp twine, 20 per ib.

Lagging-Order prices. 16; 2-18, per bbi higher. Turpentine. 32 lots to 35c in smaller quantities. bbi. Bary pitch, \$2.50.

LIVE STOCK.

National Stock Tards.

COTTON.



Slightly burry, 10@11c; hard burry, 5c; Southern bard burry, 7c. Tub-washed-Fair to choice, 200 lic; inferior, 18016c. Furs.

No. 1 No. 1 No. 2 No. 8. No. 4.

Pecans-Demand slow. Texas, 44054c per h: Festern, 3406c: Louisiana, 34064c; old stock Hickory Nuts-Shellbark, \$101.25 per bu; large, 0c. Pehnuts—Quiet at 1@2c per B. Inferior less. Chestnuts—New selling at 3@5c per B. stazlenuts—Quetable, 2tg@3c. Walnuts—New quotable at 35@40c per bu.

Unsound or defective in condition, le

101gc.

Raple Syrup—Fair to choice. 63670c per gal.

Honey—Strained and extracted, in bbis. 4641gc
per lo; in cass., 667c; fancy nearly and California,
in cans. 869c; inferior, less. Comb yellew, 8611c;
lancy white, 15616c.
Cider—Poor to choice is quotable at \$3.50 to \$4 Cider-Poor to choice is quotable at \$3.00 to seperable.

Ureen Peas — Green jebbing at \$1.05@
Liveren Peas — Green jebbing at \$1.05@
Liveren Peas — Green jebbing at \$1.05@
Liveren Peas — Green jebing at \$0.00@
Liveren Peas — Green jebing at \$0.00@
Liveren Peas — Green jebing at \$1.05 men.

English of Liveren Jebing at \$1.05 men.

Eroom Corn-Quietal a range from 3e for common to the for fancy; choice green hurl more.

Hops—New York, 10@11e per ib; Pacific Coast, 11@12e; forsign, 25@27e.

Sait-Domestic, East side, \$5e per bbi; talt side, 90e. Snit-Domestic, hast side, soe per on; this sur, 90c.
Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 55c per gailon; boiled, 58c. Castor oil, best, 11e per lb: Ne 3, 8%c. Cotion seed oil, sammer yellow, 33e; white, 54e; winter yellow, 38c; white, 54e; winter yellow, 38c; white, 54e; winter yellow, 38c; white, 39c. Country, machine picked—XX. 28c/9c; XXX. 34984e; XXXX. 49c.6c.
Bones-Cheice bleached, 513 per lon; skinny, 58; junk, 510; saughter-house stock, 5788, 50.
Raga, Old Repe and Rubber-Rags, 6065e per lb. Old rope, No 1, 51, 25; No 2, 54, 50c. Old rubber, 53.
Serap iron and Metal-Iron, wrought, 25c per

CATTLE-Receipts, 2.688 head, made up of 28 cars of natives and 78 cars Texas. The native market was active and strong to the extent of the light supply. Prices were 10c to 15c higher on mything fair to good. Texas cattle were also strong and active, with prices 5c to 10c higher than Priday.

han Friday.

NATIVE CATTLE SALES.

Price No. Qual.

14... 88 3.50

SHEEP—Receipts, 171 head. The supply was inndequate for the wants of the trade. The current
receipts only supply a small part of local figurements. Good lambs in straight lots have been
particularly scarce and good fat sheep are also
wanted. To-day's sales were a shade higher than
the close of last week.

SHEEP SALES.

No. Qual. Av. Price. No. Qual. Av. Price.
21 S.W.mix. 83 \$2 50 | 119 Lambs... 82 \$3.75



TRUST

Capital, One Million Dollars, Full Paid, Offices in Union Trust Building.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

sizes for rent and valuable packages received in storage vaults.
President. WM. TAUSSIG, Vice-President. C. TONPKINS, Treas

DIRECTORS

HUMANE TURKS.

They Did Not Slaughter 3,000 Defens

less Armenians. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.-The Turkish Legation to-day furnished to the press the folloing official telegram received by the Minister fruker relative to the troubles in Armenia:

"It has been ascertaired that agitators of inally from Roumania and Greece and recruit in Cancasas, fook an improvement of the football of the foo inally from Roumania and Greece and recruited in Cancasus, took an important part in the Sassoom rebellion. Folllowing instructions from London Armenian Committee money is even subscribed with the view of creating more troubles at Mosch and other places. It was the Armenians of the Talouri District who started the revolt, attacking Mussulman villages, the inhabitants of which had great difficulty in sheltering themselves in their winter quarters, near Diarbekir.

"Regular troops were immediately sent to the spot. These troops never employed more that seventy or eighty Kurls who were sent to the spot.

POPULISTS INDIGNANT.

Bill Introduced in the Alabama Logisla ture by Knight.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.-A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Repre-sentative Knight which is intended to put a stop to Kolb's performances and prevent the danger of a dual government. The bill makes it a crime punishable by a fine or imprisonment for any person to take the oath of office and attempt to discharge the duties of office and attempt to discharge the duties of such office without first having been declared elected thereto by the person or body having authority to so declare the result. It makes the penalty for violating any of its provisions a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,000, and the offender shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State for not more than twenty-five years. There is little doubt that the bill will become a law. Its introduction in the House at this time, when there is so much hot blood on both sides created a sensation and great indignation among Populist members.

DOWN A BANK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-The Alexandria (Va.) local train, coming into Washington this morning, was wrecked at Jackson City, the Virginia end of the long bridge. The train left Alex-andria at 6:05 a. m. The engine, as is customary, was running tender first. Just before entering the was running tender first. Just before entering the long bridge, at a switch, the train jumped the track and plunged down an embankment. The locomotive instantly crushed the life out of the fireman, Wm. T. Wilker. The engineer, E. A. Hayden, escaped with a bad cut on the head, although he went over with his

ecrease for the month of \$31,744,552. This decrease for the month of \$31,744,502. This decrease, however, is altogether due to the receipts of gold in payment of new 1904 bonds not yet formally issued.

Following is a recapituation of the debt: Interest-bearing debt, \$639,143,030; increase during the month, \$4,100,170; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,826,-930; decrease, \$1,250; debt bearing no interest, \$333,120,564; increase, \$1,334,085; total debt, \$1,630,861,368; of which \$506,270,843 are in certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$16,430,468, which is an increase for the month of \$38,736,574; sliver, \$504,802,457; paper, \$107,257,764; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$16,729,473; total, \$738,140,163, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$648,632,558, leaving a cash balance of \$144,507,605, of which \$1,000,000 is gold reserve. decrease, however, is altogether due to the

CHEMICAL WORKS BLOWN UP. Frederick Marsh, an Employe, Mangled Teyond Recognition.

LA MOTTE, Mo., Dec. 3.—An explosion took place here at 1 o'clock Sunday morning which was very destructive. The Repauno Chemical Works are located here find the explosion occurred in the freesing-room, blowing the building to atoms and badly wrecking a number of others.

Fred Marsh was in the building at the time, and he was blown a distance away from the building and mytilated berond recognition.

The report of the explosion was heard for a distance of nearly twenty miles and resembled distant thunder. Every building in the village was damaged some of them literally ruined.

Solidance of them literally ruined building, it being those and had charge of this building, it being those and had charge of this building, it being those and had charge of this building, it being those and had charge of this building, it being those and had charge of this building, it being the continues of the unfortunate young man were taken to Hannibal.

PAINTERS AND DICORATORS. Brotherhood Meeting in Special Session

cLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—The Brother-hood of Painters and Decorators of America convened in special session here to-day. Its purpose is to take measures which were left unfinished by the last regular convention held at Buffalo, N. Y. General Secretary and Treasurer Elliott, of Baitimore, stated that certain actions of the last convention in relation to the rules and form of the order did not meet with general satisfaction, and the object of this meeting is to adjust the difficulties. The morning session was devoted to the appointment of committees and other business of a routine nature. Many of the delegates have not yet arrived.

IN OAKLAND CEMETERY.

Memorial Services and Burial of Sr. Sen ator Brown at Atlanta.

MONEY TO LOAN. NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

spared to make loans on first-class improved rty at the lowest current rate of interest, and JOHN S. LOWRY, Special Loan Agent, 804 Union Trust B'ld'g, St. Louis, No.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR RENT BY E. KAIME & BRO. House and Real Estate Agents.

619 Chestnut St. 3309 Morgan st., stone-front house, 10 ros 3309 Morgan St., Rume-trust.

Lall, gas, bath and furnace.

1518 Cora place, 2-story brick house, 7 rooms,

with hall, bath, gas and furnace; \$25 per month.

2624 Gamble st., 8-room stone-front house, with

bath, gas and hall; \$30 per month.

5136 Chestnut st., 3-story 9-room brick house,

gas, hall and bath; \$30 per month.

5214 Chestnut st., 2-story brick house, 6 rooms,

bath, gas and hall; \$25 per month.

New York Stecks

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, bon and stock brokers, 300 North Fourth street.
ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 3.

American Tob., com. 95 94 C. M. & St. P.
C. & N. W., com.
Colo. Fuel & Iron.
Cotton Oil, com.
Cotton Oil, pf.
Del., Lack. & West.
Delaware & Hudson.
Edison General
Erie, com.
Laclede Gas, com.
Laclede Gas, com.
Laclede Gas, com.
Laclede Lack.
Lack & W. com.
Lake Shore
Louisville & Nashville.
Lead. com. Missouri Pacific.

Manhattan Elevated.

Mathattan Elevated.

National Linseed Oil...

National Cordage, com.

National Cordage, pf.

New York & New Eng.

N. Y. C. & St. L., com.

Northern Pacific, pf.

Ontario & Western.

Omaha, com.

Pacific Mail.

Philadelphia & Reading.

Sugnr. com. 81/4 7%

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

the fireman, Wm. T. Wilker.

The engineer, E. A. Hayden, escaped with a bad control of the head, although he went over with his engine.

A few of the passengers were thrown from their seats, but none were seriously injured.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Nov. 30 There was a Cash Balance of \$144,507,605.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The public debt statement issued to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury shows that on November 30, 1894, the public debt less cash in the Treasury amounted to \$375,583,819, a 200 c HIGAGO, Dec. 3.—Close: Wheat—Dec., 254c; May, 5126i; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Oats—Dec., 254c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Oats—Dec., 254c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Pork—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Oats—Dec., 254c; Jan., 37.65. May, 57.25. Ribs—Dec., 481. Jan., 381.22½; May, \$12.20. Lard—Dec., 57. Jan., 37.65. May, 57.25. Ribs—Dec., 481. Jan., 381.22½; May, \$12.20. Lard—Dec., 57. Jan., 37.65. May, 57.25. Oats—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Oats—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Oats—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 51.250. Lard—Dec., 57. Jan., 381.22½; May, \$12.200. Lard—Dec., 57. Jan., 37.65. May, 57.25. Pork—Dec., 481. Jan., 381.22½; May, \$12.200. Lard—Dec., 57. Jan., 37.65. May, 57.25. Oats—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Autr—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Autr—Dec., 47c; Jan., 47c; May, 49½c. Autr—Dec., 47c;

weather. May outs opened unchanged at 32%c, advanced to 32%c and receded to the opening price. Provisions were dull. Jan pork opened 5c lower at \$12.07% and advanced to \$12.10. Jan lard opened 2%c lown: pork opened so lower at \$12.0% and advanced to \$12.10. Jan lard opened 2½c lognite at 7c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Butter—Reception
5.838 pkgs; unsettled; low; Western dair)
116/16c; Western creamery, 156/26c; Eigins,
26c. Eggs—Recelpts, 6,337 pkgs; firmer. Sugar—Raw, lower to sell; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 4½c; crushed, 4¼65 9-16c; powdered, 4 5-166/½c; granulated, 4 11-160/%c.
Contee firm.

PEORIA. Dec. 3.—Corn active, firm; No 2, 43c; No 3, 42½c; No 4, 41½c. Oats active, firm; No 2 white, 30% 6021c; No 3 white, 31% 60½c.

Rye scarce; No 4, nominal, 51c. Whiskey firm; high wine basis, \$1.23. Recelpts—Wheat, 3,000; corn, 42,260; oats, 27,500; rys, 1,500; barley, 2,240. Shipments—Wheat, 60; corn, 550; oats, 6,600; rye, none; barley, 31,-200.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Estimates for Tuesday; Wheat, 106 cars; corn, 525; oats, 1591 hogs, 30,000 head.

KING HUNBERT'S MESSAGE.

Financial Situation in Italy Improving ROME, Dec. 3.-King Humbert ope Parliament to-day with a touching reference to the suffering and the ruin caused ence to the suffering and the ruin caused by the recent earthquakes. He added that national industry was reviving; that the credit of the country had improved, and that the confidence manifested toward Italy rendered it her duty to attain a balance of the budget. The King also said that imperial measures would be presented to Parliament for the amelioration of the monetary circulation and to improve credit. His Majesty concluded with expressions of confidence in the continued maintenance of the peace of Europe.

morel Conduct. Frank Geary, a roung colored man, pleaded guilty in the Second Diatrict Police Court to the charge of Indecency and Judge Paxon fixed him \$25. Geary was arrested Saturday evening by Officer James Maher, after he had been severely beaten by a crowd of young men.

Belivious Notes.

The corner-stone of the new Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church. Twenty-first and Benton streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies Sunday. Orations were delivered by Rev. M. S. Sommer and Rev. Richard Kretzechmer. Rev. C. F. Obermeyer, the regular pastor, placed the stone in position. The edifice has a seating capacity of 1,500, with a sphool-room attached capable of containing 800 pupils.

An interesting discourse was delivered by W. 1. Sheldon, lecturer of the Ethical Culture Society, at Memorial Hall Sunday morning on "What It Means to Be a Clinical."

Frank Gearing Gets a Beating for Im-

Ordered to Fay.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2—Judge Jentins issued an order to-day requiring the Visconsin Central receivers to pay the Chingo & Northern Pacific receivers 1110.00

CITY NEWS.

Crawford's offers another week of bar-gains before settling down to holiday work in carnest. At the same time the Toy and Fancy Goods displays are in full blast and the early buyers are crowding these most popular departments. Silks and dress goods reduced to the bottom notch to-day; cleaks and suits at prices to temps the dollars from d suits at prices to tempt the dollars from eir hiding places.

Private matters skillfully treated and nedicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine

Dr. E. C. Chape.

Sixth and Locust. Crown and bridge work. KANOSKI'S WIFE.

She Came From Little Rook and Met He

Busband. There was an affecting meeting at the Union Station shortly after the arrival of the Iron Mountain train at 7:30 a. m., and one in which pretty nearly every attach of the Union Station was interested, as it took a great load off their minds.

Saturday morning there arrived in St. Louis Jacob Kanoski. He came from Little Rock, Ark., and had with him a 2-year old child. Jacob is a Pole and speaks little or no English, but by the aid of interpreters he explained that he and his wife had been Mrs. Kanoski, so Jacob said, fell in lov one of the boarders. Jacob didn' like it, so he remonstrated with his wife and she agreed that they would leave Little a new location, and his wife was to sell th household effects and follow. She was to be here Saturday night. But she didn't come. Then Jacob began to get worried. He was told she would probably come in Sunday morning. The Sunday morning train came and still no Mrs. Kanoski.

Then Jacob's grief burst forth. He was sure she had gone off with a handsome man, for Jacob isn't very pretty, and h wrung his hands and cried. Then the child with him cried, and the whole force of de pot employes tried to pacify him. But he wouldn't pacify. When the Iron Mountain train came in Sunday night and still she didn't come Jacob nearly went wild. He cried till he could cry no more and then got down on his knees and prayed in the mos

down on his knees and prayed in the most fervept Polish until the police officers wept. They were so moved they could not comfort him, and Kanoski was finally turned over to Officer Jackson, who is said to have a heart of stone. Jackson took him up to the Polish church and left him.

When the Iron Mountain came in at 7:30 a. m. there alighted from it a little woman with rosy cheeks, a 3-year-old child and a dozen bags and bundles. It was Mrs. Kanoski looking for her husband. But he was missing. The officials finally placed her in a bus and she was just about starting up town when Jacob appeared. His eyes were red and his face was haggard. The child on his shoulder had cried itself to sleep and its curly hair hung down over his shoulder. Couriers were dispatched to stop the bus, and in a couple of minutes more Jacob had his wife and other baby in his arms and was kissing them frantically. He was perfectly happy, and so was every one about the station. They will open a boarding house here.

Shetland and Frieze Overcoatings for stermy winter weathers will be made to order this week at lew prices. Werumbe and Chinchilla Overcoats and Ulsters in Overcoats and Ulsters for the Small boy. Garments which make and held trade

> MILLS & AVERILL. Broadway and Pine.

CONFESSED TO THEFT.

A Man Who Was Reiused Lodging at the

Police Station. Sander, aged 24 years, was refused lodging in the Chestnut street station on Sunday night, because there was no room, and then he confessed that he stole quilt, pillows and bolsters from a house at 115 South Seventh street on Sunday rning and sold the articles for 75 cents morning and sold the articles for a cents. He spent the money for whisky and cigarettes. Sergeant Wray locked him up, pending investigation. The police investigated, and, as his story was confirmed, a warrant issued, charging him with petty lar-

Changes in Mount Banier.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 3.-The air was sufficiently clear yesterday to permit of Mount Ranier being plainly seen, and there remains no doubt that the mountain has undergone many changes; but they are due to a series of tremendous avalanches o snow, ice and earth, and not to any unusua

To-day it was observed that the crater' rim was intact, showing that no trouble had rim was intact, showing that no troube had occurred there; but below great slices of the mountain have disappeared, and a bluff of solid rock, several hundred feet high and of unknown length, has appeared. It is supposed that other slides have occurred on the other side of the mountain also.

Cheap Homeseekers' Exentation. The Burlington Route will sell tickets o Dec. 4 and Dec. 13 to all points on the Bur lington System in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming (except Cheyenn division), at one fare for round trip plu

\$2. Stop-over allowed west of the Missou Ticket office, No. 218 North Broadway.

A Child's Death. Mary D. Handy, 8 years old, died at colock last night at her home, 6104 South Ninth street, without medical attendance.



Cool, Mild, Fragrant.

Absolutely the Best for the Money . .

2 ounces for 5c.

Sold Everywhere by All Deale

SAVED FROM RUIN.

Maggie Keating Was About to Enter a Disreputable House.

A woman giving the name of Maggie Mi-anson, about 27 years old, was arrested Sunday afternoon as she was entering the disreputable resort, 614 Elm street, by Officer Hurst of the Central District, who observed that she was evidently not a denizen of the neighborhood. On investigation he

of the neighborhood. On investigation he ascertained that she had never been in an immoral resort before. She said that she was seeking assistance. The officer claims that she was loth to leave when he requested her to go with him. The girl was locked up on the charge of being an inmate. When called for trial the case was continued for a week.

The prisoner is rather attractive looking, with dark hair and eyes. She was poorly clad, but explained this by saying that a strange girl she had met at a hotel on Chestnut and Ninth streets had taken her good dress to go down town and then failed to return. Ever since her arrest Miss Milanson has begged for her release and cried bitterly. At first she would not tell anything concerning her history, but finally said that her mother was dead and that a sife had lived for some time with her married sister on Cass avenue. She is a victim of paralysis of the lower limbs and hands, and some weeks ago was released from the St. John's Hospital. She has also been to the Female Hospital.

Judge Morris had the woman brought before him and thought he recognized in her a girl named Keating, who is well connected and whose father owns considerable property on Cass avenue. She said that was her real name and that she was the party he claimed.

She will be sent to the City Hospital for treatment for paralysis.

he claimed.

She will be sent to the City Hospital for treatment for paralysis.

TELEPHONE POLES

They Cannot Be Erected in the Center of the Street.

Judge Valliant granted an injunction in the suit begun by the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. vs. the Bell Telephone Co., restraining the Telephone Company from erecting poles between the Suburban tracks on Union avenue, between Delmar avenue and Forest Park. The Railroad Company claimed that the poles were within six inches of its rails and that the least spreading of the rails might cause a collision be tween the poles and cause a comsion between the poles and cars, damaging the cars and endangering human life. The telephone company's contention was that it had constructed the poles in accordance with the city ordinances and in pursuance to plans approved by the Board of Public Improvements. Two poles were placed in the center of the street at the suggestion of interested property owners. terested property owners.

The Court holds that the Board of Public Improvements has no authority to issue such a permit. He directs that the poles erected be removed.

ELECTION CONTEST CASES The contested election case of Meilert vs. Hanley involving the title to the office of the Justice of the Peace in the Eighth Dis trict has been referred to Judge Fisher's court. The contest of Bilhartz vs. Wagenman has gone to Judge Vallant's court, both assignments having been made Monday.

BACK TAX SUITS.

A rumor is current around the Courthouse that Collector Ziegenhein has been discriminating in bringing his suits for personal taxes against delinquents. Out of a batch of 180 cases received at the Sheriff's office for service, there was not a German name among them, it was al-

A reporter made a casual examination of about 500 cases, and discovered that few German names were in the list. Whether this goes to prove that the German-American is more prompt in paying his taxes than the average American citizen does not appear. The Collector denies any discrimination.

VICTOR ABECASIS.

Judge Withrow granted V. E. Abecasis, the baritone singer, a divorce from Amelia Frances Lucas Abecasis on the ground of desertion. The evidence in the case was heard last week and the case taken under advisement.

STAED'S STATEMENT. Sheriff Staed has filed a statement of his ecounts up to July 31 last with the judge of the Circuit Court in general term. In addition to his salary of \$10,000 a year and the payment of all expenses, he has a sur-plus of \$897.15 on hand. The judges ap-proved his report and directed that the surplus be paid into the City Treasury is pursuance to law.

COURT IN GENERAL TERM. The December term of the Circuit Court began on Monday with the usual sitting of

the general term. JUDGE WITHROW'S DECISIONS Henry Kaiser vs. C. J. Behrand et al.; otion for a new trial overruled,

Henry Herweck vs. Koken Barbers' Sup-ply Company; motion for a rehearing over-ruled. ruled.

M. D. Applemann vs. American Sporting Goods Company; judgment for defendant. Evans-Snider-Buel Company vs. J. F. Camp et al.; motion for a new trial over-ruled.

ruled.

Fulliam Glichrist vs. the Cass Avenue & Fair Grounds Railroad Company; motion to make the petition more definite was over-

ruled.
Catherine Brown vs. P. Nolan; motion for new trial sustained.
Spaulding vs. Peterson; motion for new trial overruled.
E. C. Fillman et al. vs. the Koch Fine Art Co.; motion for new trial overruled.
The Wenger Machine Co. vs. the Schweer Brick Co.; motion for new trial overruled.
Steinwender et al. vs. Barth; motion for Steinwender et al. vs. Barth; motion for new trial overruled.
V. H. Lewis vs. the Knights and Ladies of Honor; demurrer to the petition sustained.
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Washington et al.; motion of French to set aside default sustained.

Cabanne, receiver, vs. B. S. Adams; de-urrer to petition overruled. JUDGE VALLIANT'S DECISIONS. Grafton Quarry Co. vs. Claus Vieths; de-fendant's motion for a new trial sustained on the ground that plaintiff's damages were excessive.
Renshaw vs. Martini; judgment for defendant.
Goldstein vs. Smith; judgment for defendant.

fendant.

Walsh vs. Elaine Bullding and Loan Association; motion for new trial overruled.
Rust, receiver, vs. The Western Electrical Supply Co.; judgment for defendant.
Bergen vs. Murphy; motion for new trial overruled. overruled.

Roeder vs. Doerste; motion for new trial overruled.

Hinckle vs. Hull et al.; motion for new trial overruled.

JUDGE FISHER'S RULINCS. Judge Fisher overruled motions for new trials in the following cases, and adjourned until Friday: Epperson vs. Maltby et al.; Duffy vs. Randall; Lewis vs. Hogan; Mur-phy vs. Berger; Newlin vs. Heinmann et al.; Kollmeyer vs. Stueck et al.; Pachedas vs. Maltby, and Schlegel & Bro. vs. Gil-lick Bros.

Fast Iron Mountain Trais.

The new fast mail train on the Iron trip Sunday morning, leaving the Union Station at 3:06 and arriving at Texarkana, its destination, at 9 o'clock p. m. The run, which is 400 miles in length, was made in schedule time.

Going East try the Knickerbocker spe-daily over the Big Four Route



Crowing (OVER THE MARYELOUS SUCCESS

S GREAT JUMBO SALE

children's

We have sold thousands of SUITS and OVERCOATS already during this Sale, but so great were our purchases that we have thousands more to Men's Suits or Overcoats, \$7.50,\$9.65,\$11.85,\$14.40,\$17.35

Young Men's Suits or Overcoats, \$6.75, \$8.42, \$9.65 Boys' Suits or Overcoats, \$2.25,\$2.89,\$3.78,\$4.85,\$5.50,\$6.75,\$8.42

There are neither flaws nor fault in the values we offer and we sell with the understanding that all goods unsatisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded. This is the way we do business.



NO CONTINUANCES.

Cases Going to Trial.

Judge Murphy has sat down on the granting of continuance in the Court of Criminal Correction, excepting such as are allowed under the statutes. In calling the docket, Prosecuting Attorney Mulvihill announced that the case of Aggie Beduarkiewelr, charged with larceny; would be continued until Dec. 7; but the Court required the filing of an affidavit by her attorney, ex-Prosecutor Dierkes, before the continuance

Judge Murphy has also announced that persons arrested by the Sheriff on warrants shall be arraigned before him on the same day, and not, as heretofore, be placed in jail and arraigned some days later. Judge Murphy will not take any bonds at his residence.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Several Persons Killed or Injured by Wreek in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.-A petroleur st. Ferfassorky, Dec. 3.—A petroleum train which was derailed near Moorshansk, about sixty miles north of Tambov, caught fire yesterday. Three of the railroad offi-cials were burned to death and several others were killed or severely injured.

MINISTERS' MEETING.

Circular Denounced at the Presby terian Meeting.

the ministers of the various de ons gathered in their meeting rooms to-day they ound a supply of cards announcing a meeting of he Young Men's Invincible Prohibition Club. At the top of the card were the lines; "Cry aloud and pare not. But Jeshurun waxed fet and kicked." he St. Louis ministers, with notable exceptions, The St. Louis ministers, with notable exceptions, will not preach against license laws. They vote for the policy.

as an insult. The others present agreed with him

RESPITE AT THE LAST MOMENT. Ruddy Wenten and George Mannet Will Not Hang To-Day.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 3.-Chatta ooga was to have been the scene of a double hanging to-day, but at 10 o'clock, thirty minutes before the time of execution, Gov. Turney telegraphed Sheriff Hide that he had granted the doomed men a respite until Jan. 11, pending an investigation for com-

mutation of sentence.

The men under sentence are Buddy Woot-The men under sentence are Buddy Wooten and George Manpot, two young negroes, who, on Jan. 17, 1892, murdered Marion Ross, a well-known mah, for the purpose of robbery. The murder was a mystery, until Wooten was sent to the work-house on minor charges, when he made a confession to a fellow-prisoner, who reported it to the officers. Hence the arrest for murder. Mappot is but 17 years old.

A Chapel Entertainment

The K. B. S. held its regular quarterly meeting last Sunday evening at Central Turner Hall. On the tables were a lot of clay pipes and a number of boxes of smoking tobacco, and every one who wished smoked, the pipes being kept as souvenirs. There were brief speeches and vocal and man Meldner, with aids, served refreshman Meidner, with aids, served refreshments. The Compton Quartette sang a number of songs; Prof. Edward Allen rendered selections on the banjo; an orchestra selection; Meidner and Parrot, mandolin and guitar selections; Hy Bachman, baritone soloist; the "B. S." Juniors, character and sketch. "Father" Grimes and Fred Smith gave recitations. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Fred Smith, assisted by Messrs. Hehl and Schurmann.

Don't Forget that when you buy Scott's Emul-

sion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.
Scott's Emulsion cannot be se-

cret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world means something.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes Wasting, promotes the making of Solid Flesh, and gives Vital Strength. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrotula, Anaemia, Ema-ciation, and ciation, and — Wasting Diseases of Ch Wasting Diseases of Ch Scaling III V. All Drugglats.

IS A LEPER.

Judge Murphy Will Insist on A Patient at the Hospital Afflicted With the Dread Disease.

> The City Hospital has a genuine and rare case of leprosy. John Walker, 65 years old a trimmer, who has been a patient of the hospital for some time, is the man who has been found to be suffering from this dread ease. He has it in what is known as the anesthetic or nerve form.

Leprosy is of two kinds—the tubercular and the anesthetic forms. The former affects principally the skin and the latter the Walker has both kinds, but the

patches appear in his skin, the rest of his body being very tanned and brown in appearance. He was formerly a sailor, and is believed to have contracted the disease in South America or the West Indies, in each of which countries he came in contact with lepers. It did not, however, show itself until 1890, when he noticed a large white patch forming on his right thigh. In the center of this a hard lump soon formed, which developed into a blister. This formed in time a running sore, which was very ob-

each one of which developed into a running sore.

Walker has been treating himself for some time, his favorite remedy being plenty of Castile soap. Of late, however, the disease became of too serious a nature for him to break it, and he sought admission to the City Hospital. There the true nature of his disease was not discovered for a time. Directly it became known to the physicians he was isolated in the contagious ward.

One of Walker's symptoms is known as anesthesia, or absence of pain. His pecularity in this respect was exemplified in a singular manner several days ago and led in a great measure to the discovery of the true nature of his complaint. Feeling cold one day while confined in one of the ordinary wards of the Hospital, he leaned upon the register for the purpose of getting warm. It so happened that the register was almost red hot and both his arms, which rested upon it, were very severely burned from the elbow to the wrist. Nevertheless, it was not until he undressed himself, some twelve hours later, and saw the scars, that the became aware that he was at all injured. Ordinarily such a burn would cause the most intense pain, whereas he was not even slightly inconvenienced.

CORBETT'S GAY SUMDAY. The Champion and His Priends Have

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—As a refutation of th fake interviews published in the United States, in which persons classed as "Lord Dunraven's yachting friends" were reported as saying that no challenge for the America Cup would be sent this year, the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Mr. Richard Grant, telegraphs this afternoon

MINNE MINNE

latter is the more pronounced.

All over Walker's body large snow-white stinate in healing up. Soon more patches appeared, generally forming over the joints, each one of which developed into a running

Sightly inconvenienced.

Opinion differs very much as to whether eprosy is contagious or not. It is not beleved that one person could communicate t to another in a climate like St. Louis, though under more favorable climatic induces it might be communicated through contact.

Gord Time in St. Louis. Pugilistic Champion J. J. Corbett droppe nto St. Louis Sunday night in a very un John McVey and Billy Delaney arrived enjoying the Daily show in a box last night. As soon as he struck town the champion made a break for the same place and walked on to the stage. He was recognized and given a rousing reception After his visit to the Hagan, the char pion went looking for Dan Creedon. Ov plon went looking for Dan Creedon. Ove at Pope's he met Col. Hopkins and Lev Phelan. They were showing him Creedon's portrait collection of pugilistic celebrities when he spied one of himself in full dress costume. It happened to catch Jim's fanc and he took it along frame and all. It will never be turned to the wall, for Cor will never be turned to the wall, for Corbett says he is going to hang it up in his own home in New York City. The big Californian is as lively as usual, but he looked a bit jaded, due no doubt to the wear and tear of life on the road. He commences his Southern tour this week, and will be in New Orleans shortly. While in New Orleans Corbett says he will explain his position about meeting Fitz there. "I will tell the Crescent City people," said Jim, "that it was the foolish tactics of the Olympic Club managers that beat them in the dickering for our fight. I was sore at them, and those who understand the situation know I had a right to be. I never had any objections to fighting Fitz in New Orleans, but as long as certain managers of the Olympic Club started out to knock me, I felt justified in giving them a dose of the Same medicine. If Fitz and myself of the same medicine. If we must come to can't fight in Floridas we must come to sether in New Orleans, but certain club general in New Orleans, but certain club grant in the control of the same medicine. If Fitz and myself of the same medicine. If the myself of the same medicine is the same medicine is the same medicin

A Challenge for the America's Cup Has

Been Fosted. Richard Grant, telegraphs this afternous cowes, Isle of Wight, that a challen from Cowes, Isle of Wight, that a challen for the America Cup was posted last night of the Cup-challenger to be built for the Cup-challenger to be built for the composition of the Cower from He will be launched in April next from He will be launched in April next from He derson's yard, at Meadowside. The nederson's yard, at Meadowside The nederson's yard, at the completion of the forsight's yard, at the completion of the forsight's yard.



mend "The Art" Westminster Stove as one of the Best and Most Satisfactory Heating Stoves ever made. The "Art" Westminster is very properly named, because a stove that would not draw could not properly be called an "Art" Stove. The Westminster is an "Art" Stove because IT DOES

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

If the War Is Prolonged They Will Be Hore Enacting.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3.-According to the mi-official press, Japan has decided to insist upon heavy conditions of peace, which will be increased as the war is prolonged. time Japan would accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen and the cession of the territory now occupied by her forces. Too much weight should not be attached to the Chiese overtures for peace, for it is believed that Japan will be required to give he enemy further proof of the power of Japan in order that the Chinese people may learn that their Government has sued for peace. If Taku and Shan-Kwan cannot be at-

tacked this winter owing to the severity of the climate, the war will be carried on in other parts of China. No armistice will be granted unless China formally sues for peace and surrenders Pekin to the Japanese or gives other pledges in proportion to the inds of Japan.

If China is unable to pay the war mnity immediately a portion of the sum cided upon paid down will be accepted and the remainder may be paid in install-

ments with interest.

It must be stipulated that the power o Japan is regarded as absolute, and then there will be no further opposition to the

DOCKERY'S DENIAL.

He Explodes That Bridge-Builder Vot

Story-Democrocy's Apathy. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-"I am just a trifle interested as to who is responsible for the report that the Grand-jury of my county is investigating the charge that I voted a lot of non-resident bridge builders in my congressional race," said Representative Dockery to the Post-Dispatch correspondent. "As a matter of fact, there is not a bridge building in my district on which any considerable number of hands are employed, and, what's more, there has not been a bridge of any importance built there for two years. I was elected by 340 majority, and if a contest is made, it will certainly be based upon the hope of onest. certainly be based upon the hope of ousting me with the aid of the Republican ma

or, if made, prove successful cratic check in Missouri must "The Den "The Democratic check in Missouri must by no means be taken to imply a perma-nent set-back, and with a little organiza-tion at least four of our men could have been elected. I refer to Hatch, Bland, Heard and Champ Clark, There were 41,-853 stay-at-home Democrats in this elec-833 stay-at-nome Democrats in this section, taking the vote on State officers comparing the present result with the vot two years ago and making no allowance for increases. The Republican vite shower a gain of but 1,975 votes. This showing a gain of but 1,975 votes. This showing speaks for itself, and shows that under normal conditions the Democracy of the State is as strong as ever. The swamp was caused by Democratic dissension, pension legislation and hard times, principally hard times."

BUBLE HAS GONE TO WORK.

Beaten Almost to Death by Whitecap and Warned Against Idleness.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 3.-Jac Sycamore Creek, was taken from his hous a night or two since by White Caps and severely beaten. Ruble, who is just at this time a very humble citizen, has the reputa-tion of being too lazy to work. When inter-

tion of being too lazy to work. When interviewed about the affair, he freely told the storry, as follows:

"At about midnight of night before last I was aroused from sleep by a tremendous thin the storm of the sto

B. W. Tutman rode 383 miles, less twelve yards, at Louisville on Sunday in 24h., breaking the American record.

J. W. Showalter won 8, lost 4 and drew 5 of 17 games he played simultaheously at

J. M. Raport, who claims to have walke

BUYING THE CHRISTMAS THINGS.

How Hezekiah and Prudence

They Determine to Go to the Great Price Cutters and Buy on Credit Rather Than Lay Out the Ready

Talked the Matter Over.

"Hezekiah!" softly remarked the pru-dent Mrs. Oldbottle to her amiable spouse, Hezekiah, do you realize that Christmas

Hezekiah, do you realize that Christmas is only three weeks off?"
Hezekiah laid down his Sunday Post-Dispatch and prepared for the Important communication his good wife was appar-

ently ready to make.
"Yes, Hez; and I want to talk to you about the things we shall have to ger. Sue was here yesterday and she tells me they have already picked out nearly everything "They're going to buy.

"They're going to give Grandma a nice
new Rocking Chair; and Joe and Annie
are to get a beautiful Picture for their new

home; Mamma has been wishing for a new Sideboard for her dining-room—and they are going to give her a handsome one." "Mercy on us!" almost shouted the as-tonished Hezekiah. "Why, I didn't know

they had so much money to buy presents with. They must have struck a gold mine!" "Well, hardly a gold mine," replied the good lady, "but the next thing to it. They've been down to Straus-Emerich's and are going to get all those things and

cheapest in town. "Yes, I've heard that myself," said Hezekiah. "Now, Hez, I think we will go down there ourselves—you can pick out that new Hall Tree you've been promising me since the old one broke down, and I'll pick out a Library Table and a Lamp for you-then

you can pay for yours out of your pocket money. They say Straus-Emerich will let your pay them as you please. And it's true. And if you can't find Holiday Presents there at suitable prices you'll not find them anywhere. STRAUS-EMERICH' OUTFITTING CO., 1117, 1119, 1121, 1128 and 1125 Olive St.

I'll pay for mine out of my allowance and

CHANGE OF VERUE

To He Asked in the Case of the Taylor

Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, who has been r Mo., Tuesday, because their attorneys will ask for a change of venue. He himself will not go to Linneys.

FAILED TO OPEN. North Platte National Bank in the Hand

NORTH PLATTE. Neb., Dec. 8.—The North Platte National Bank failed to open its doors this morning and it is now in charge of the National Bank Examiner. The assets and liabilities are not yet known. It had a capital stock of \$75,000.

AGAINST A DRUGGIST. Whiteker Sues U. S. Boone for

W. S. Whitaker began a \$5,000 damage suit in the Circuit Court, Monday, against U. S. Boone, the druggist on the corner of Tweifth and Olive streets. Boone is charged with improperly filling out a perscription for plaintiff, whereby the latter was hadly injured. Rika' Memorial Service. The St. Louis Elks Sunday afternoon he

The St. Louis Eiks Sunday afternoon held a "session of sorfow" in respect to the memory of France Chandler, J. E. Burleigh, Jr., J. E. G. Charlton, Charles R. Chambers and Charles J. Sporleder, brother Eiks who departed this life during the past year. Exalted Ruler W. C. Steigers conducted the services, Mesers. Blume, Hoemker, Kissel and Ross furnished the vocal music and Messra. George W. Parker, Allan McDowell, A. Singer, C. M. Napton, Herbert Durand and Charles F. Joy rendered the culosies.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine.

Weather to-day: Fair; variable winds.



To-DAY the last session of the Fifty-third Congress opens in Washington.

The President will now have the two Houses on his hands again, and the members will doubtless find abundant material for di-cussion in explaining how it all happened, and indulging in farewell whacks at the administration. Bynum, Wilson, Holman, Springer and others will have three months in which to say good-by to Washtogton.

THE TIME TO BUY

A heavy Suit, Overcoat or Ulater le at hand—for we're fairly into December now—and a big freeze-up is billed for St. Louis. You will find a splendld line of Single and Double B. Sack Suits, got up in our faultless style and of the best woolens, at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25, and Overcoats and Ulsters the same. We overshadow in variety and good quality any clothing shown

Men's and Boys' Wool, Plush and Astrakhan Caps, 25c and up. Men's and Boys' Fur Gauntlets,

F.W. HUMPHREY & CO.



and you can figure out a good many things about a man you never thought of before. If he's crusty, quarrelsome-scowls all the time, most likely his toes are cramped in too tight shoes.

If he goes through the world with a He Wears Selz Royal Blue

\$4.00 Shoe. Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chleage largest Shoe Makers in the United States. It is comfortable, handsome, durable. What more do you want in a shoe.

Selz Royal Blue Shoe Sold by the

HOW'S YOUR FIGURE?

Trim? Straight? Well-Developed? Then don't spoil it with ready-made clothes, cut to fit anybody: wear clothes that fit -that were made for you.

HOW'RE OUR FIGURES?

> Pants . . \$3.00 Topcoats . \$10.25 Made to measure-to fit you

perfectly; superior material,

Suits . . \$13.25

latest styles. ADDOUR FIGURES TO YOUR FIGURE And the result will delight you. PLYMOUTH POCK PANTS

615 Pine Street. BOOTH'S ARRIVAL.

The Salvation Army Leader Expected Here Tuesday Morning.

Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, will arrive in the city Tuesday morning at 7:20 o'clock from Omaha, accompanied by his staff and a large contingent of line officers. It has been decided to hold a large public meeting Wednesday morning in Centenary Church. He will deliver an address. Here Tuesday Morning.

MENTALLY DERANGED.

George S. Matthews Sent to the Hospital for Observation.

George L. Matthews, 2 years old, was taken from his parents' home, 259 Geyer avenue, Sunday, by the police and taken before Dr. Priest. Matthews is known to have been deranged for some two years ast. Recently he has developed violent symptoms, and on Sunday he commenced preaking up the furniture in the house and trempted to stab his father with a knife.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Cas When she was a Child, she cried for Ca When she became Miss, she clung to C